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OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM;

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE;

AND OF THE

B R A N C H C O U N C I L S,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MEETING OF THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1870.

President—Dr. GEORGE EDWARD PAGET.

- The Royal College of Physicians of London . . . Dr. JAMES RISDON BENNETT.
The Royal College of Surgeons of England . . . CÆSAR HENRY HAWKINS, Esq.
The Apothecaries' Society of London . . . GEORGE COOPER, Esq.
The University of Oxford . . Dr. HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND.
The University of Cambridge . Dr. GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY.
The University of Durham . . Dr. DENNIS EMBLETON.
The University of London . . Dr. JOHN STORRAR.
The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh . . Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh . . Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow . . Dr. JOHN GIBSON FLEMING.
The Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh . . Dr. JOHN MACROBIN.
The Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's . . Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

The King and Queen's College
of Physicians in Ireland . Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.
The Royal College of Surgeons
in Ireland WILLIAM HARGRAVE, Esq.
The Apothecaries' Hall of Ire-
land Dr. CHARLES HENRY LEET.
The University of Dublin . . Dr. JAMES APJOHN.
The Queen's University in Ire-
land Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Bart.

Dr. WILLIAM SHARPEY.	} Nominated by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council.
Dr. RICHARD QUAIN.	
Dr. HENRY WYLDBORE RUMSEY.	
Dr. EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES.	
Dr. ROBERT CHRISTISON.	
Dr. WILLIAM STOKES.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

(No. 128.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following official notification :

CAMBRIDGE,

November 2nd, 1869.

I, EDWARD ATKINSON, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the power given to them by the Medical Act, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have elected GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 2nd day of November, 1869.

(Signed) EDWARD ATKINSON,

*Vice-Chancellor of the University
of Cambridge.*

Dr. GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY was then introduced by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS.

2. The PRESIDENT having addressed the Council respecting the cause of their having been summoned to meet at this season of the year, the following Committees were appointed :

Business Committee.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*

Dr. EMBLETON.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. LEET.

Finance Committee.

Dr. SHARPEY, *Chairman.*

Dr. QUAIN.

Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. FLEMING.

Mr. COOPER.

Committee on the Registration of Medical Students, and the Returns from the Bodies in Schedule (A), of Professional Examinations and their results.

Dr. EMBLETON, *Chairman.*

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. A. SMITH.

3. *Read*—The following communication from the Lord President of the Privy Council :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL OFFICE,

February 2nd, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the LORD PRESIDENT of Her Majesty's Council to state to you that, since his recent interview with the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, and with the assistance of such information as you were then good enough to lay before him, he has given further and most careful consideration to the question of an amendment of the laws relating to the Medical Profession.

The LORD PRESIDENT, as you are aware from the letter which, by his Lordship's direction, I had the honour of addressing to your official predecessor, Dr. BURROWS, on the 14th of May last, would have the greatest pleasure in finding himself able to co-operate with your Council in any course tending to promote the development of the Medical Profession, but could not, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, bring before Parliament any Bill purporting to be for amendment of the Medical Acts, unless he believed it substantially to cover all the ground where amendment of those Acts is called for, and likely in consequence to be for some time a settlement in that branch of legislation.

Now, the LORD PRESIDENT's further consideration of the system under which Candidates are at present admitted to legal qualification for practice, has greatly increased the misgivings with which his Lordship expressed himself on that subject in his former communication to your Council ; and the LORD PRESIDENT thinks it certain that no new legislation could have in it a fair prospect of permanence, or could, even for the time, be satisfactory to the profession and the public, unless it effected, or promised to effect, some very considerable improvement in that system.

That Examinations for admission to the Medical Register are held by many mutually independent, and in great part, competing Corporations, and that each Examining Board has its own separate set of conditions for admitting candidates to examination, is the system which now exists under supervision by your General Council; and, whereas, the LORD PRESIDENT's former communication adverted to some of the evils which are prevailing under that system, other evils incidental to it, and the obstacles which in the present state of the law delay such evils from being remedied, are abundantly shown in papers which you have communicated to his Lordship, and in other representations which have reached him.

The LORD PRESIDENT doubts whether the present system, under any practicable kind of supervision, can either work satisfactorily for Medical Education, or can provide adequate and uniform security for those great public interests which are concerned in the efficiency of the Medical Profession.

His Lordship is persuaded that doubts like these could not fail to be pressed in any Parliamentary discussion of the Medical Acts: doubts, particularly, whether the conditions under which candidates are admitted to examination, with a view to minimum-qualification for practice ought not to be expressed in a single code of regulations common to all Examining Boards of the United Kingdom; and whether, similarly, a more or less consolidated examining authority ought not to be substituted for the many separate Examining Boards which now act under your General Council in giving admission to the Medical Register.

The LORD PRESIDENT believes that opinions adverse to the present system are very generally entertained in the body of the Medical Profession by persons who may be regarded as competent and impartial observers; and that some of the most important public bodies concerned with the constitution of the Profession have recorded resolutions in a like sense, and are even endeavouring to amend the working of the system by voluntary arrangements with one another.

The Report, moreover, which you brought under the LORD PRESIDENT's notice, as recently made to your Council by a Committee specially appointed to consider the subject of Medical Education, expresses itself in terms so unqualified as to an urgent necessity for consolidation of examining authorities, and as to the general grounds on which that

necessity rests, that the LORD PRESIDENT regards this question as presumably ripe for decision.

The Recommendation of that Education Committee of your Council is, that "leaving to the Universities and Corporations full liberty to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and degrees, the Medical Council should endeavour to effect such combinations of the Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) as may form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the Kingdom, before which every person who desires a licence to practise should appear, and by whom he should be examined in all subjects;" and your Executive Committee (referring to the possibility that such consolidations might not be adopted on mere recommendation) represents to the LORD PRESIDENT that "in the opinion of many Members of the Council, the Medical Act is deficient in not granting compulsory power to effect such amalgamations of Examining Boards as may seem desirable."

Accordingly, in view of all the circumstances, the LORD PRESIDENT would not be willing to submit to Parliament any proposals for amending the Medical Act in such minor respects as were touched by the Council's Draft Bill of last Session, unless he were, at the same time, in a position to propose larger improvements in the present system. But if it be the wish of your Council that legislation in this larger sense should be asked for, particularly such legislation as your Executive Committee seems to have in view, the Lord President would hope to be able to propose to Parliament a Bill to give effect to such intentions.

The LORD PRESIDENT therefore directs me to request that you will have the goodness to take the sense of the Council on this question. And I am also to state to you that his Lordship would have little hope of carrying any measure in this next Session of Parliament, unless he were enabled to introduce it without any considerable delay.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

To the PRESIDENT of the General Council, &c.

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; Seconded by Dr. STORRAR; and Agreed to :

"That the Lord President's Letter be entered on the Minutes, and that the consideration of it take precedence of all other business to-morrow."

4. *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Council meet to-morrow at One o’Clock.”

5. *Read*—The following Letter from the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland.

KING AND QUEEN’S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
IN IRELAND.

February 22nd, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Fellows of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland to inform you that, having maturely considered the subject of the introduction of an Amended Medical Bill, they are of opinion that any Bill introduced without the previous step of the issuing of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the several Medical Acts, especially in regard to the last eleven years, during which the General Medical Council has been in action, would almost certainly prove unsatisfactory, and would probably be opposed.

From their knowledge of past occurrences, the President and Fellows with great reason apprehend that, without such preliminary inquiry and Report, there will arise such influences of conflicting interests, contradictory views, and embarrassments of judgment in the Houses of Parliament as will mar the progress of any Measure, however useful.

The General Medical Council has now been in action for more than eleven years; and it may be fairly expected, from the long experience and knowledge of its Members, aided by the information of Members of the Profession generally, that such a mass of information will be collected as, when embodied and impartially analyzed in a Report, will furnish a satisfactory basis for the introduction of a good Bill, and will carry with it an amount of trustworthy information and authority that will insure a general assent to its provisions.

The President and Fellows think that it is only by the adoption of this

course a satisfactory result will be attained, and they therefore earnestly solicit the attention of the General Medical Council to their recommendation.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES LITTLE,

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.,

Registrar.

Registrar General Medical Council.

Moved by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY; and
Agreed to :

“ That the communication from the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland, suggesting inquiry by a Royal Commission, be entered on the Minutes.”

6. *Read*—A communication from the President and other Officers of the Medical Reform Union.

7, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
February 21st, 1870.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL ACTS.

When we had the honour of being received by you as a deputation, in July last, to present a Memorial from the Members of the Medical Profession, concerning the amendment of the Medical Acts, 5,200 registered Practitioners had signed that document. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-four signatures have since been added to it, so that, at present, the number of assents is 9,724; a considerably larger number, we have reason to believe, than has ever been appended to a similar document in the history of the Medical Profession.

The events of the last few months have proved that our Memorial represents the feelings and wishes of the Medical Profession throughout the United Kingdom, in a still greater degree than is implied by the number and character of the signatures.

At the close of your late Session we were favoured, through your Registrar, with copies of the Report of your Committee appointed to consider the amendment of the Medical Acts, and we had intended

submitting to you some observations on that Report on the approach of your ordinary Session.

It having come to our knowledge that a special meeting of your Council has been convened to consider matters intimately bearing on the proposed amendment of the Medical Acts; and, it being evident from your Committee's Report, already referred to, and from the Resolutions of your Council (July 12, 1869), founded on that Report, that the prayer of your 9,724 Memorialists, whom we are deputed to represent, has not yet produced the desired effect upon you, we are anxious to rectify any existing misapprehension, which may be possibly due to the brevity of the explanations offered on your invitation at the personal interview of 7th July last.

We take this opportunity of tendering our sincere acknowledgments of the patience and courtesy with which our remarks were listened to by your Council at the interview just referred to. We deemed it inadvisable to add to the length of your sittings by speeches, and we were under the impression that the Memorial was so clearly, though tersely, expressed, that the wishes of your petitioners could not be misunderstood.

Under existing circumstances we respectfully beg your attention to an explanatory statement.

The present system of granting licences to practise finds so few defenders, that the prayer of your Memorialists for its abolition can scarcely fail to be successful. We deem it necessary, however, to call your attention to the fact that your petitioners not only pray that an end be put to the present system of Examinations for Licences to practise, which distracts students, fails to protect the honour of the Medical Profession, and is opposed to scientific unity, and to the best interests of the public; but your Petitioners furthermore pray that the one legal qualification to be hereafter granted to candidates for admission into the Medical Profession, shall only be granted on proof being given, by a high standard of examination, that the applicant for the licence does really possess a competent scientific and practical knowledge of Medicine and Surgery.

We are convinced that any alteration of the present system would fail to satisfy your 9,724 Memorialists if it aimed at protecting and consolidating the interests of the Corporations which now grant licences to practise, in preference to promoting the real interests of Science, of the Profession, and the public; we hold these interests to be identical, and we submit

that they have hitherto suffered very seriously, in consequence of the line of action pursued by several of the Licensing Bodies.

We beg to quote your Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4, of July 12th ult., on the Report of your Medical Acts Amendment Committee.

“3. That having carefully considered the objects of the Medical Act of 1858, and the constitution of the Council appointed under that Act to carry out its objects, the Council are of opinion, that for the purposes of the existing Act, the present Council is essentially well constituted.”

“4. That the Council are of opinion, that if the Legislature should think proper to invest the Council with extensive powers and fresh duties, by which the Profession at large would be brought under the direct influence of the Council, then in that case the Profession at large should have more direct influence in the appointment of Members of Councils.”

You agree with your petitioners in thinking that the existing Medical Acts need amendment, and even if it be conceded that for the purposes of the existing Medical Act, the present Council is essentially well constituted, it does not follow that the present constitution would be adequate to carrying out the objects of an Amended Act. It is generally conceded that the present Council is defective in power, and we take your Resolution, No. 4, to be an admission of the justice of our prayer, that provision be made in a new Act of Parliament for the representation on the Council of the general body of Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, who are for the most part, at present, deprived of any Professional franchise.

At present the Corporations are dominant in the Council. We feel that we are giving expression to the wishes of the Memorialists when we urge that an Amended Medical Act should give full power to the Medical Council to govern the Corporations as well as the Profession. Such a Council could only command the respect of the Profession and the country, by being representative of the Profession, and responsible to Government and to public opinion.

We are not unmindful of the good which the Medical Corporations have wrought, and we shall be glad to see an Amended Medical Act, so framed as to enable them to devote their resources to the advancement of science and to the lasting interests of the Profession. Our present duty is to convey to you, respectfully, but very candidly, the conviction of the Memorialists, that in framing an Amended Medical Act the first

interests to be considered are the interests of the public and of the Profession.

Should you desire any further explanation of the object and intention of your Memorialists, we shall be happy to furnish it.

We forward a duplicate of this communication, with a copy of the Memorial, requesting that you will do us the honour of forwarding them to the LORD PRESIDENT of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, on the first occasion of your communicating with his Lordship touching the amendment of the Medical Acts.

We have the honour to be,

MR. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servants,

BELL FLETCHER,

President of the Medical Reform Union.

SAMPSON GAMGEE,

Vice-President.

ARTHUR OAKES,

Treasurer.

D. C. LLOYD OWEN,

Secretary.

*To the General Medical Council of the
United Kingdom.*

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON and Seconded by Dr. QUAIN :

“That the communication from the Medical Reform Union be entered on the Minutes.”

Amendment, *Moved by Dr. FLEMING and Seconded by Dr. A. SMITH :*

“That the Registrar be instructed to inform the Memorialists that their communication has been received and read to the Council.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was *Carried*.

7. *Read*—The Report of the Committee appointed by the Council to confer with the Licensing Bodies on the Education Report.

REPORT.

IN accordance with the Resolution of Council (Minutes, vol. vii., p. 94), the Report of the Education Committee, which had been presented, but not discussed, at the end of the last Meeting of Council, was forwarded to the Licensing Bodies. Their attention was particularly directed to the suggestion made in paragraph 22 of the Report, that conjoint Examining Boards should be formed in each division of the kingdom before which every person who desired a licence to practise should appear and by which he should be examined on all subjects; any higher degrees he might wish to take being optional, and taken afterwards.

Answers were requested from them on this point in December, 1869, the other portions of the Report being left for further and separate consideration.

Up to the present date answers have been received from thirteen of the Licensing Bodies, and are given in the Appendices. Owing to the unusually early period at which the Council has been summoned, it is probable that the answers from several Licensing Bodies will not arrive in time to be laid before the Council, and the same cause will make the present Report less complete than it would otherwise have been.

The questions raised in the Report of the Education Committee referred to matters either of Examination or of Teaching.

EXAMINATION; THE FORMATION OF CONJOINT EXAMINING BOARDS.

All the English Bodies have replied to the question of Conjoint Examining Boards, and it is satisfactory to find how much unanimity exists. The carefully expressed answers of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, and the decided Resolutions of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in favour of

such Boards, are decisive evidence of the opinion which prevails in England.

The College of Physicians of London at once proceeded to act on its Resolution, by framing a Scheme and by inviting a conference with the College of Surgeons, and subsequently with the Society of Apothecaries; and afterwards communications were made to the English Universities. The results of these conferences, and the final arrangement of the details of the plan, are not yet officially made known, but enough has transpired to show that the anticipated difficulties have nearly been surmounted, and that not improbably when the Council meets the matured Scheme will be laid before it.

The case is different in Scotland. Only two bodies, the University of St. Andrew's, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, have yet officially replied; the other two Universities—the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh—have all had the subject under repeated consideration, but without as yet coming to any conclusion which can be now announced. It would seem as though more difficulties have been experienced than in England, or the desirability of the plan has not been so strongly felt. The Council will, no doubt, hear from the representatives of the Scotch Universities and Corporations the position of the question, and will be able to judge of the weight of the alleged difficulties.

The University of Dublin, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and the Apothecaries' Hall, have replied from Ireland. The Royal College of Surgeons, in expressing an unfavourable opinion of the suggestion of the Committee, have given in one of the latter paragraphs of their Report a very strong argument in its favour. The University of Dublin has admitted the desirability of a single Examining Board, but the plan it proposes seems not to be the most advantageous way in which the principle can be carried out.

The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland express

their want of concurrence in the principle of conjoint Examining Boards, and decline "at present to enter into details as to the mode of carrying out that proposal."

The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland have, without reserve, expressed their concurrence in such a plan, and have suggested the Corporations which should unite.

The Queen's University has as yet made no reply.

To sum up the results so far; in England, the desirability of altering the present cumbrous and inefficient system by establishing a single efficient Examining Board, has been acknowledged and acted on; in Ireland, it has been acknowledged by two Bodies, and virtually so by a third; while in Scotland it has not been acknowledged in any case.

Without anticipating the decision of the Council, the Committee believe that the time has now come when the Council should set this question at rest by expressing a decided opinion upon it.

TEACHING.

In the absence, at present, of sufficient detailed criticism on the Educational matters discussed in the Report of the Committee of last year, it is impossible to recommend the Council to take complete action in this matter. But there are four points on which there is sufficient unanimity of opinion, and on which therefore, the Council might at once proceed to legislate. If this be done, a very substantial improvement in Medical Education would be made.

1. The Committee on Education recommended that written class Examinations should be enforced in all cases, and that the certificate of attendance on Lectures should bear evidence to this. The Society of Apothecaries of London has already acted upon this, and has ordered that after June, 1870, this Regulation shall be enforced on all who seek its licence. As this order will affect all the English Schools, and as the system of written class Examinations is already in use in several of the Scotch and Irish Schools, it is evidently desirable that the Council should give fuller scope to the recommendations of its Committee and recommend that

from and after the commencement of the Winter Session of 1870, this custom shall be put in force in all Schools, and shall be certified by the teachers on the certificates of attendance.

2. The Committee on Education likewise recommended that every student should be obliged to serve the offices of clerk and dresser; this was done with a full knowledge that a rearrangement of Hospital duties would have to be made, but with a conviction that the practical instruction of an Hospital should be made available to all, and that if it is not done, it is impossible that the great body of students can acquire even the rudiments of practical Hospital work. The College of Surgeons of England has had for some years a regulation of this kind, and the Society of Apothecaries of London has now ordered that after June, 1870, any candidate for its licence shall have served for at least six weeks the office of clerk.

A very competent authority has pronounced this Recommendation of the Committee on Education to be the most important in their whole Report, and in the belief that this is true, and considering that like the former order of the Society of Apothecaries, it must now be carried out in all the English Schools, it is recommended that the Council should make it current throughout the United Kingdom.

3. The Committee on Education advised that the teaching of Therapeutics should be separated entirely from that of Pharmacy, and should form the subject of a later course. Although this point has not been yet fully discussed by the Licensing Bodies, yet, as it has been advocated by every teacher of *Materia Medica*, whose replies are in the Appendix to the Education Report, and is supported by Dr. CHRISTISON and Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, as well as by many of the teachers of the Principles of Medicine, there can be no doubt that it would be an essential improvement, and should be carried into effect without delay.

4. The last point on which the Council can now properly take action is more connected with examinations than method of teaching, yet has a close bearing upon this.

The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery is now

carried out by so many Licensing Bodies, and is so good a test of practical knowledge, that the Council ought to make it imperative. It is believed that this proposition will command general assent in and out of the Council, and there is therefore no occasion to enter more fully into the argument in its favour.

As the early Session of Council has rendered it impossible to put on record the replies of all the Licensing Bodies to the Education Report, it will be desirable to reappoint the present Committee in order that a final Report, disposing of all the other matters now necessarily left untouched, may be made at a future Session of Council.

(Signed) E. A. PARKES,
Chairman.

[The foregoing Report was ordered on the 16th of February, to be circulated amongst the Members of Council; after that date Reports were received from The Royal College of Surgeons of England, The Universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and The Queen's University in Ireland. These documents arrived at too late a date to be referred to in the Report.]

Moved by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

“That the Report be received and entered on the Minutes, and that the Appendices, and the Reports which arrived after the Appendices were printed, be distributed to the Members of Council.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN :

“That the Report as now laid before the Council is necessarily incomplete, as it does not include documents which have been received since it was drawn up, and that it be remitted to the Committee for the purpose of being brought down to the present date.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. RUMSEY and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD :

“ That the Report be continued on the Programme until Friday, when it should be taken up in connection with the Lord President’s Letter, and that power be given to the Committee to make any alterations and additions that may appear to them necessary.”

The Amendment was *Negated*.

The Motion was then put to the vote and *Carried*.

8. *Read*—The following joint Report of the Executive and Finance Committees on the best means of lessening the Expenditure of the Council :

REPORT.

The Executive and Finance Committees appointed July 10, 1869, jointly to consider and to report on the best means of lessening the expenditure of the Council, having carefully examined into and considered the several items of expenditure, beg leave to make the following remarks and recommendations in respect to some of the principal charges :—

MEETINGS OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

The joint Committees recommend that the duration of the Annual Session of the General Council be limited by Standing Order to seven days ; the remaining business, if any, to be transacted by the Executive Committee ; the meetings of the Executive Committee being held in continuation of that of the General Council.

The joint Committees feel that, if this recommendation be adopted, the Council would naturally support the President in the exercise of his discretion, in controlling the debates, so as to economise as far as possible the time of the Council.

PRINTING.

The Register.—The duty of publishing the Register occasions a large yearly expense to the Council. The net cost of the Register and Quarterly Lists (after deducting moneys received) was last year £394 3s. 6d. The 2,000 copies supplied to Government cost more than is paid for them by 1s. 5d. per copy. The Committees recommend that the Executive Committee, with the Treasurers, consult with the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, with the view of reducing the expense. They also recommend that only one Supplementary List be published annually, viz., at Midsummer, instead of the four Quarterly Lists.

Reports.—The Committees recommend that Chairmen of Committees be directed to give, in most cases, in abstract only, the various documents and other evidence on which their reports are founded; it being understood that in all cases the original documents will be preserved for reference; and, that Reports drawn up when the General Council is not sitting, be printed only by direction of the President and Treasurers.

Minutes, &c.—A considerable saving has been effected in the printing of the Minutes and the Annual Volume by the operation of the financial recommendations of last year. Nevertheless, those expenses are still very large. The Committees therefore advise that the Business Committee and the Council be vigilant in limiting as far as possible the quantity of documentary matter to be printed in the Programmes and the Minutes.

The Committees are of opinion that the printing of the Volumes of Minutes should be under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Moved by Dr. SHARPEY; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and
Agreed to :

“That the Report of the Executive and Finance Committees
be received.”

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN ; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That in the second paragraph of the Report *six* days be substituted for *seven* days.”

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the conclusion of the second paragraph be read thus :

‘ The remaining business, so far as delegated by the General Council, to be transacted by the Executive Committee ; the Meetings of the Executive Committee for that purpose being held immediately after the termination of the Session of the General Council.’ ”

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN ; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the third paragraph commencing with the ‘ joint Committees feel ’ down to ‘ the time of the Council ’ be omitted.”

Moved by Dr. SHARPEY ; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Report as amended be adopted.”

9. The List of Examining Bodies, whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council, which had been prepared by the Examination Committee, was laid before the Council and approved of.

It was the same as the List of last year, except that the following Notice was inserted at the head of the List, viz. :

“ A Degree in Arts, of any University of the United Kingdom, or of the Colonies, or of such other Universities as may be specially recognized from time to time by the Medical Council, may be accepted, provided always, that the Examination for the Degree has included all the subjects recognized by the General Medical Council.”

10. *Read*—The following Correspondence and Report from the Queen's University in Ireland relative to Preliminary Examinations:

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

27th July, 1869.

SIR,

It is my official duty to inform you that on the 7th of July, 1869, the General Medical Council passed the following Resolution:

“That the Registrar be requested to write to the Secretary of the Queen's University in Ireland, asking for the Report of the Committee of the Queen's University, to which the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations was referred, and if the reply be that the Committee has not yet reported, that the Registrar be instructed to write and inquire for a definite reply to the passage in the Report of the Committee on the Visitations of Examinations which referred to the Preliminary Examination of the Queen's University.”

As I fear that the foregoing Resolution will hardly be intelligible to you without explanation, I beg to add that in the year 1867 the Report of a Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations (of which I enclose herewith a copy) was sent to each of the Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, with a request that each of those Bodies would express its opinion regarding the suggestions contained in the Report, on or before 1st January, 1868.

As no answer to this request had been received from the Queen's University in Ireland when the General Medical Council assembled in June, 1868, I was directed to address to you an inquiry to which your reply was, “That the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations had been referred to a Committee of the Senate, which had not yet reported on the subject.”

I have only further to add that the passage of the Report which is referred to in the Resolution of the Medical Council of the 7th inst., will be found, marked with red ink, in page No. 9.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS,

Registrar.

G. J. STONEY, Esq., M.A.,

Secretary.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
July 31, 1869.

SIR,

I have submitted your letter of the 27th instant to the Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, and am desired by him to say that another Committee was appointed at the last Meeting of Senate to consider and report on the question of a Preliminary Examination, and the correspondence between this University and the Medical Council.

On account of the absence of several of the Members of this Committee, it is impossible to procure a Meeting at present; but as soon as it is practicable, which will probably be in September, the Vice-Chancellor will convene a Meeting, and submit to it, along with other materials, the Resolution of the Medical Council contained in your letter.

As soon as a Report can be procured from the Committee, the Senate will be prepared to give a definite reply to the Medical Council.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. JOHNSTONE STONEY,

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.

Secretary.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
21st December, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by the Senate of the Queen's University to enclose to you for the information of the Medical Council, the enclosed *ad-interim* Report of the Committee of Senate to which the correspondence with the Medical Council respecting Preliminary Examinations had been referred.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. JOHNSTONE STONEY,

Secretary.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE OF THE
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, PRESENTED TO THE SENATE ON
THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1869.

The Medical Committee appointed by the Senate to consider and report upon the Medical Curriculum, and especially upon the time for holding the Preliminary Examination of Medical Students, and the correspondence with the Medical Council, have held two meetings, which were chiefly occupied with a discussion on the latter part of the subject matter referred to them. The Medical Committee beg to report to the Senate as follows :—

The amendment of the Medical Curriculum of the Queen's University in any particular in which it may be deemed susceptible of improvement, will demand a further and careful consideration of the Committee, and their conclusions will be laid before the Senate at a further meeting.

The Medical Committee are meanwhile strongly of opinion that a simple Preliminary Examination adapted as it must be to the early age at which students commence their professional career, is not of itself an adequate guarantee of extra professional knowledge. They consider a further course of study in Arts essential to secure the full advantages of the liberal as well as the Professional Education which should be required from candidates for Degrees in a University. This principle the Queen's University has consistently and steadily acted upon, and its requirements have always been in excess of those of the General Medical Council.

The Committee further recommend that the Secretary inform the General Medical Council that the Senate are engaged in revising the whole Scheme of Medical Education and Examination, and that the question of holding a Preliminary Examination prior to the commencement of Medical Studies, will obtain their careful consideration.

Correct Copy.

(Signed) G. JOHNSTONE STONEY.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and
Agreed to :

“That the letter of the Registrar addressed to the Senate of the Queen's University, dated 27th July, 1869, together with the communications from the University in reply thereto, be entered on the Minutes.”

11. Returns, which had been received from the India Office, of Examinations for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, were laid before the Council.

Moved by Dr. APJOHN; Seconded by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and Agreed to :

“That the Returns from the India Office of Examinations for Medical Commissions be received and inserted on the Minutes.”

INDIA OFFICE, S.W.

27th November, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward two statements of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in February and August, 1869, presented themselves for Examination at Chelsea Hospital.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. PEARSON,

Major-General, Military Secretary.

THE REGISTRAR,

*General Council of Medical Education
and Registration.*

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in February 1869 presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.

Feb. 24, 1870.]

GENERAL COUNCIL.

23

NAMES OF LICENSING BODIES.	QUALIFICATIONS.				REMARKS.
	Total.	Number of Qualifications.		Deficient in	
		Number passed.	Number failed.		
				Anatomy, Operative Surgery, & Surgery.	
Royal College of Physicians, London .	1	1	..	..	CANDIDATES. — Successful 20 Failed 18 Total 38
Royal College of Surgeons, England .	12	9	3	..	
Society of Apothecaries, London .	9	7	2	..	
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Licentiates	10	5	5*	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Licentiates	11	6	5*	..	
University of Edinburgh { Bachelor of Medicine Doctor of Medicine .	2	2	..	..	DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES. — Successful 45 Failed 38 Total 83
University of Glasgow .	1	1	..	..	
Ditto Aberdeen { Master in Surgery Bachelor of Medicine .	3	1	2	..	
University of London .	2	1	1	..	
University of Dublin .	2	2	..	..	
University of Dublin { Bachelor of Medicine Bachelor of Medicine .	3	3	3	..	N.B.—Of the 18 Candidates returned as unsuccessful, 16 were qualified but were not accepted, as only 20 appointments were made.
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin .	4	1	3	1	
King & Queen's Coll. Physicians, Ireland, Licentiates	1	1	..	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland .	4	1	3	..	
Queen's University, Ireland { Doctor of Medicine Master in Surgery .	7	3	4	..	
	4	2	3	..	* Bad in all subjects.
TOTAL	83	45	38	1	

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in August 1869 presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.

NAMES OF LICENSING BODIES.	QUALIFICATIONS.				REMARKS.
	No. of Qualifications.			Deficient in	
	Total.	No. passed.	No. failed.		
				Medicine.	
Royal College of Physicians, London . . .	2	2	..	..	CANDIDATES. Successful 39 Failed 1 Total 40
Ditto Surgeons, England . . .	11	11	..	..	
Society of Apothecaries, London . . .	7	7	..	..	
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh . .	7	7	..	..	
Ditto Surgeons ditto . . .	4	4	..	..	
University of Edinburgh . . .	1	1	..	..	DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES. Successful 80 Failed 2 Total 82
Ditto ditto . . .	1	1	..	..	
Ditto Aberdeen . . .	3	3	..	..	
Ditto ditto . . .	3	3	..	..	
Ditto Glasgow . . .	1	1	..	..	
Ditto ditto . . .	1	1	..	..	
Ditto Dublin . . .	8	7	1*	..	
Ditto ditto . . .	8	7	1*	..	
King and Queen's College of Physicians, } Ireland	4	4	..	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland . . .	7	7	..	..	
Queen's University of Ireland . . .	6	6	..	..	* Deficient in all subjects.
Ditto ditto . . .	4	4	..	..	
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin . . .	2	2	..	..	
University of London . . .	1	1	..	..	
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow . . .	...	...	..	..	
Total number of Qualifications	82	80	2	..	

12. *Read*—The following Report of a Visitation of Examinations at the Queen's University in Ireland:

REPORT OF VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

It being an instruction from the General Medical Council, at its last Session, that the Visitation of the Professional Examinations should be continued during another year, I attended those of the Queen's University, held on the 7th, 8th, and 11th of October, 1869, upon which occasions there were thirty-one Candidates present.

The Examinations were similar in character, and were conducted after the same manner as stated in my former Reports, but with this important difference, that the Candidates for the Degree of M.D. were examined at the bedside of patients in the South Dublin Workhouse Hospital, where several interesting cases were submitted for diagnosis, while the Candidates for the Degree of M.Ch. were examined at the College of Surgeons on cases of Surgical disease, selected from the admission-room of hospitals: and with regard to facilities for Clinical Examinations in Dublin, it is noteworthy, I think, that many of the hospitals are now freely thrown open for the Pass Examination of Candidates.

I cannot, however, conclude this Report without remarking that there is yet need of a stricter rule being applied for passing the Preliminary or Arts course, and also that Candidates for the Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine should undergo fuller and more extended *vivâ voce* Examinations.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY LEET, M.D.

10th February, 1870.

Moved by Mr. HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Report of Visitation of Examinations at the Queen’s University in Ireland be received and entered on the Minutes.”

13. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN :

“That the Registrar of the Council address a letter to Sir JOHN GRAY requesting that he will kindly furnish the Medical Council with copies of his Bill for the Amendment of the Medical Acts, this evening.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY :

“That the President be requested to apply to the Lord President of the Privy Council with a view to obtain a copy of the Bill introduced by Sir JOHN GRAY.”

The Amendment was *Carried*, and having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *Agreed to*.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 25th, 1870.

(No. 129.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

I.—The Council entered upon the consideration of the Communication, read yesterday, from the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council.

1. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR :

“That full liberty being left to the Universities and Corporations to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and Degrees, an Examining Board should be formed in each of the three divisions of the kingdom, and that every person who desires to register any of the Qualifications recognized in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, shall be required, previously to such registration, to appear before one of these Boards and be examined on such subjects as may be required by the Medical Council. Any distinctions or Degrees he may wish to take, to be in addition and optional.”

Amendment *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH :

1. “That the proposal to establish a General Examining Board in each division of the kingdom is a very important one, and may seriously affect the interests of ancient Universities and Corporations, the maintenance of which in unimpaired efficiency is of importance to the interests of the Medical Profession.”
2. “That no opportunity has yet been given to these Universities and Corporations to consider the suggestions in the Letter sent by authority of the LORD PRESIDENT

of the Privy Council to the President of the General Medical Council, and therefore that the Representatives of these Bodies in the General Medical Council cannot be prepared, in this stage, to agree to any proposals for forming such a Board, and this Council would deprecate any hasty legislation on so important a subject."

The hour of Six having arrived, the Debate was adjourned on the *Motion* of Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 26th, 1870.

(No. 130.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

I.—1. The Council resumed the adjourned Debate on the Motion of Dr. PARKES, *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, viz. :

“That full liberty being left to the Universities and Corporations to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and Degrees, an Examining Board should be formed in each of the three divisions of the kingdom, and that every person who desires to register any of the Qualifications recognized in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, shall be required, previously to such registration, to appear before one of these Boards, and be examined on such subjects as may be required by the Medical Council. Any distinctions or Degrees he may wish to take, to be in addition and optional.”

and the Amendment *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, viz. :

1. “That the proposal to establish a General Examining Board in each division of the kingdom is a very important one, and may seriously affect the interests of several ancient Universities and Corporations, the maintenance of which in unimpaired efficiency is of importance to the interests of the Medical Profession.”
2. “That no opportunity has yet been given to these Universities and Corporations to consider the suggestions in the Letter sent by authority of the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council to the President of the General Medical Council, and therefore that the Representatives of these Bodies in the General Medical Council cannot be prepared, in this stage, to agree to any proposals for forming such a Board, and this Council would deprecate any hasty legislation on so important a subject.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Amendment, and of those who declined to vote, should be taken down.

Majority, 17.

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. STOKES.

Minority, 5.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. MACROBIN.
Dr. SMITH.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. RUMSEY.

Declined to vote :—

Dr. THOMSON.

By permission of the Council Dr. PARKES and Dr. STORRAR withdrew their Motion.

2. *Moved* by Dr. THOMSON and *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT :

“That this Council is of opinion that a joint Examining Board should be formed in each of the three divisions of the kingdom ; and that every person who desires to be Registered under any of the Qualifications recognized in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act shall be required previously to such registration, to appear before one of these Boards, and be examined on all the subjects which may be

deemed advisable by the Medical Council; the rights and privileges of the Universities and Corporations being left in all other respects the same as at present."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. APJOHN and *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES :

"That the Council agree to the principle of instituting an Examining Authority before which every person who desires to register any of the Qualifications recognized in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act must appear, and be examined in such subjects as may be required by the Medical Council; it being understood that no person shall be put on the Register who is not in possession of one of the Qualifications which at present entitle him to registration."

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

Mr. HAWKINS required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Amendment, and of those who declined to vote, should be taken down.

Majority, 15.

Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. MACROBIN.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.

Minority, 3.

Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. STOKES.

Declined to vote :—

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

Moved by Dr. PARKES ; *Seconded* by Dr ANDREW WOOD ; and
Agreed to :

“ That the Standing Orders be suspended for half an hour.”

The Motion of Dr. A. THOMSON was then put to the vote, and
Carried.

Dr. BENNETT required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 17.

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. STOKES.

Minority, 1.

Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

Declined to vote :—

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Dr. MACROBIN.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. RUMSEY.

3. The President read to the Council the following Letter, which he had just received from the Privy Council Office :

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
26th February, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your Letter of yesterday, I am directed by the LORD PRESIDENT to inform you that, in answer to His Lordship's requisition for copies of SIR JOHN GRAY'S Medical Acts Amendment Bill, the LORD PRESIDENT has received an intimation that the Bill in question is not yet printed, and that it will be some days ere it will be printed.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) BRUCE M. SETON.

G. E. PAGET, ESQ., M.D.,
&c., &c., &c.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 28th, 1870.

(No. 131.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

I.—1. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“That in accordance with the foregoing Resolution (Minutes of General Council, vol. viii., p. 32, sect. 2), the Universities and Medical Corporations established in each division of the United Kingdom shall be requested to concert a Scheme for the constitution and regulation of a conjoint Examining Board for that part of the kingdom to which they belong, and shall, on or before June 1, 1870, transmit such Scheme to the consideration of the General Medical Council.”

2. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That any alterations in the aforesaid Schemes deemed necessary by the Council, should be considered by the conjoint Bodies and their opinion reported to the Council, and that, in case of disagreement between any of the conjoint Bodies and the Council, the points of difference should be referred to the consideration and decision of Her Majesty’s Privy Council. That the same course should be followed if, in process of time, it should be considered advisable to make any alteration in the original constitution or rules of the conjoint Examining Boards.”

3. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That the powers required for carrying the foregoing Resolutions into operation be sought from the Legislature; and that Her Majesty’s Government be requested to bring in and carry through Parliament a Bill to amend the Medical Acts, which shall contain the requisite provisions.”

4. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

“ That a Committee be appointed to communicate with the Government in the preparation of such Bill, and that it be an instruction to them to introduce such clauses as may not only legalize the action of the conjoint Boards, but may contain powers to the General Medical Council to organize such Boards, if the Universities and Corporations of any division of the kingdom fail to do so, and may also contain provisions for the supervision of the conjoint Boards, and which may, as far as possible, assure their harmonious working ; but that the Draft of the Bill, when ready, be submitted for approval to the General Council.”

The Previous Question was *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD ; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; and *Carried*.

5. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS ; *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That it is the opinion of this Council that, if power be granted to the Medical Council to register, under certain restrictions, Foreign or Colonial Degrees or Diplomas, the holders of such Foreign or Colonial Degrees or Diplomas should undergo the same examination before one of these conjoint Boards, which will be necessary in the case of every person, who desires to register under any of the Qualifications recognized under Schedule (A) of the Medical Act.”

6. *Moved* by Dr. FLEMING ; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That in any Amending Medical Bill it is desirable that a clause should be inserted, enabling the General Medical Council, or any of the Branch Councils, to establish a Board or Boards for the examination of intending Medical Students in General Education.”

7. *Moved* by Dr. APJOHN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH :

“ That in any Bill intended to carry out the preceding Resolutions, this Council is of opinion, there should be no interference with the Universities and Surgical and Medical Corporations, as respects the times at which they may, as heretofore, choose to confer their Degrees and Licences.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

8. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND :

“ That a Committee be appointed to communicate with the Government in the preparation of the Amending Bill ; and the Draft of the Bill, when ready, be submitted for approval to the General Council.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. SHARPEY :

“ That a Committee be appointed to communicate with the Government in the preparation of an Amending Medical Bill.

“ That the President be instructed to summon the Council in time to consider the provisions of such Bill before it passes into Committee in either House of Parliament.”

With the permission of the Council, Dr. PARKES withdrew his Motion.

The Amendment was then put as a Substantive Motion, and *Agreed to*.

9. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

“That the Executive Committee, when appointed, undertake the conduct of this business.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. THOMSON and *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN :

“That a Committee, consisting of the Members of the Executive Committee, together with the following, viz. :

Dr. PARKES,

Dr. STORRAR,

Dr. QUAIN,

Dr. CHRISTISON, and

Mr. HARGRAVE,

undertake the conduct of this business.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was then put to the vote, and *Carried*.

10. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES ; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD ; and *Agreed to* :

“That a Committee, consisting of THE PRESIDENT, Mr. HAWKINS, Dr. SHARPEY, and Dr. PARKES, be appointed to Draft a Letter to the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council, and to submit this Draft to-morrow to the Council, as the first business.”

II.—The Council took into consideration the Letter from the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland, read at the Meeting on the 24th inst. (Minutes of General Council, vol. viii., p. 6, sect. 5).

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY :

“That from the many differing opinions that have existed, and still exist, as to proposed Amendments of the Medical Acts both within and without the Council, it appears desirable, before proceeding with any new legislation, that a Royal Commission of Inquiry should issue to take evidence from such Members of the Medical Council, and such other persons as the Commission may see fit to examine, with the view of furnishing evidence, and a Report, which it is hoped will prove a sound basis for legislation.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

III.—The Council entered on the consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Council to confer with the Licensing Bodies on the Education Report, read at the Meeting of the Council on the 24th inst. (Minutes of General Council, vol. viii., p. 11, sect. 7).

Moved by Dr. PARKES ; *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS ; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Committee appointed (Minutes, vol. vii., p. 95) to confer with the Licensing Bodies on the Report of the Committee on Education, be reconstituted, and be termed the Committee on Professional Education.”

IV.—The Council took into consideration the Report of the Queen’s University in Ireland relative to Preliminary Examination, read at the Meeting of the Council on the 24th inst. (Minutes of General Council, vol. viii., p. 19, sect. 10).

Moved by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR :

“ That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to communicate to the Privy Council the correspondence between the Registrar and the Queen’s University in Ireland, and to urge upon the Privy Council the necessity of refusing registration to the graduates of the Queen’s University until the University complies with the Recommendations of the General Medical Council on the Preliminary Examination of Medical Students.”

The Debate was adjourned.

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON ; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE ; and
Agreed to :

“ That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Council meet to-morrow at One o’clock.”

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

March 1st, 1870.

(No. 132.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

I.—1. The President submitted to the Council the Draft of a Letter to the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council, prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Letter was considered, paragraph by paragraph, and adopted as follows :

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION,
32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

1st *March*, 1870.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the LORD PRESIDENT of Her Majesty's Council, that your Letter of the 2nd February, written by direction of his Lordship, the receipt of which I have already acknowledged, seemed to me to deal with matters of so much importance, and to require so early a reply, that I thought it advisable to summon without delay a Meeting of the General Medical Council for its consideration.

The General Medical Council desires me to express the great satisfaction with which it received the intimation conveyed in your Letter, that the LORD PRESIDENT would hope to propose to Parliament a Measure for Amending the Medical Act, which should remedy not only such defects as were touched on by the Medical Council's Draft Bill of last Session, but effect much larger and more important improvements in the system under which persons now receive Licences to exercise the Profession of Medicine.

In addition to former Communications from the Medical Council relative to the matters requiring legislation in any new Medical Act, I now beg to forward for the information of the LORD PRESIDENT, copies of Resolutions agreed to by the Medical Council at its Meetings on the 26th and 28th February, 1870, when your Letter was brought under its consideration.

You will see from these Resolutions that the Medical Council agrees with the LORD PRESIDENT in thinking that the present system of Medical Examination entitling to Registration requires amendment, and that the Council considers that some more or less consolidated Examining Authority should be instituted.

The Council has decided that this may be best accomplished by the

formation of a conjoint Examining Board in each division of the kingdom, such Board being constituted by a combination of the present Licensing Bodies on a plan to be hereafter determined.

The Council believe that arrangements may be thus made, which, with the least injury to existing Institutions, will ensure that the Examination for Licence to practise shall be in every respect complete and trustworthy.

The Council has appointed its Executive Committee to confer with the LORD PRESIDENT, and to bring before him, for his consideration, the various provisions which it would be necessary to introduce into an Amended Act, in order to carry out the objects stated in this and former Communications from the Council.

I have only further to acquaint you, that the Executive Committee will be prepared to attend upon his Lordship at any time that he may appoint.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,

President of the General Medical Council.

JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S.,

Medical Officer to the Privy Council.

2. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“That this Letter, as now approved of, be transmitted, with the Minutes of the Council during its present Session, and the other Official Communications on the subject of an Amended Medical Act, to the LORD PRESIDENT of Her Majesty’s Council.”

II.—1. The adjourned Debate was resumed on the following Motion of Dr. PARKES, *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR, viz. :

“That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to communicate to the Privy Council the correspondence

between the Registrar and the Queen's University in Ireland, and to urge upon the Privy Council the necessity of refusing registration to the graduates of the Queen's University, until the University complies with the Recommendations of the General Medical Council, on the Preliminary Examination of Medical Students."

2. Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

"That in answer to the Communication from the Queen's University, informing the Council that the ' Senate are engaged in revising the whole scheme of Medical Education and Examination, and that the question of holding a Preliminary Examination prior to the commencement of Medical studies will obtain their careful consideration,' the Registrar inform the University that the Council will hold another Session in a short time ; and that the Council hope that, previously to the next Session, the University will have conveyed to the Council their decision on the question referred to."

The Amendment was *Carried*, and having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *Agreed to*.

III.—Dr. ACLAND presented the following Report of the State Medicine Committee :

R E P O R T.

In conformity with the instructions of the General Medical Council, dated July 12, 1869, the Report and Appendix on State Medicine has been forwarded to the Licensing Bodies, requesting their observations thereon.

Owing doubtless, in part, to the unexpected Meeting of the Council, replies have not as yet been received from all the Licensing Bodies, but Communications have been forwarded to the Committee from The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, The Royal College of Physicians, and Royal College of Surgeons of England, The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, and The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The University of Dublin has already resolved on creating a Qualification in State Medicine.

In every instance, except only The College of Physicians of London, the Licensing Bodies have expressed their conviction that it is desirable that Certificates in State Medicine should be granted and registered.

The observations of these several Bodies are, in some instances, coupled with suggestions as to the manner in which the Qualifications or Certificates should be given. The Committee think that all their suggestions will demand serious attention whenever the Council is prepared to enter into the full consideration of details which they may be called upon to sanction.

Meanwhile, the original documents may be seen at the office of the Council.

The Executive Committee have communicated to the State Medicine Committee a Letter from Mr. OUVRY, together with Clauses which Mr. OUVRY suggests as proper in respect of State Medicine for an Amended Medical Act.

The Committee are unable to adopt these Clauses literally: they have therefore printed them below, indicating in italics the changes which they deem to be desirable.

CLAUSES SUGGESTED BY MR. OUVRY, WITH MODIFICATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE, IN ITALICS.

ADDITION TO PREAMBLE.

And whereas it ^{is} [may be] expedient that Degrees or Qualifications in "State Medicine" should be recognized, and that the General Medical Council should be authorized to register such Degrees or Qualifications.

CLAUSE A.

"State Medicine" shall include the following subjects, or such of them, or such other subjects as shall be determined upon by the Bodies or Body which shall be authorized to grant Degrees or Licences in "State Medicine," viz., Forensic Medicine, Toxicology, Morbid Anatomy (Human and Comparative) Psychological Medicine, Laws of Evidence, Preventive Medicine, Vital and Sanitary Statistics, Medical Topography, and portions of Engineering Science and Practice.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The expression "State Medicine" shall be taken to mean the application of the Physical and Medical Sciences to the safety and well-being of the community; and it shall include Medical Jurisprudence and the care of the Public Health.

CLAUSE B.

That, if at any time hereafter any University of the United Kingdom, or any Body in the United Kingdom now authorized, or which shall hereafter be authorized to grant Licences in Medicine or Surgery, shall hereafter, either by virtue of the powers now vested in them, or any of them, or by virtue of any power to be conferred upon them, or any of them, by Act of Parliament or by Charter, or any other legal means, grant any Degree or Licence in State Medicine, it shall be lawful for the General Medical Council to insert such Degree or Licence in the Medical Register as a Qualification, in addition to any other Qualifications mentioned in the Medical Acts.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

That if, at any time hereafter, any University of the United Kingdom shall grant any Degree or Certificate of Proficiency or University Title in State Medicine, it shall be lawful for the General Medical Council to insert such Degree, Certificate, or Title in the Medical Register as a Qualification, in addition to any other Qualifications mentioned in the Medical Acts.

CLAUSE C.

That if, at any time hereafter, any two or more of the Licensing Bodies in the United Kingdom, mentioned in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, not being Universities, shall, with the sanction and under the direction of the General Medical Council, unite in conducting, or in providing for, the Examinations to be required for a Qualification in State Medicine, and shall be empowered by Act of Parliament, or by Charter, or by any other legal means, to grant a Licence in State Medicine, and shall thereupon (proceed to) grant the same, it shall be lawful for the General Medical Council to insert such Licence in the Medical Register as a Qualification, in addition to any other Qualifications mentioned in the Medical Acts.

The Committee submit these Clauses to the consideration of the Council, and they beg leave to suggest to the Council that they should have instructions to communicate further with Mr. OUVRY, and to report the result of their communication, with their deliberations thereon, to the Council.

In making this suggestion for the consideration of the Council, they desire to imply their unanimous conviction that the answers from the Licensing Bodies leave to them no choice but to assume the propriety of recognizing Qualifications in State Medicine, and this principle being agreed to by the Council, they would propose to proceed, and hereafter to report on details for the further consideration of Council, as well as to forward copies of their Reports to the Licensing Bodies and persons interested in the progress of the question of State Medicine.

(Signed) HENRY W. ACLAND,
Chairman.

1. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND ; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Report of the State Medicine Committee be received, and that the Committee be reappointed ; that they further confer with Mr. OUVRY as to the proposed Clauses to be introduced into the Act of Parliament, and that they report again to the next Meeting of the Council.”

2. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN ; *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Opinions of the Universities and Corporations on the Report of the State Medicine Committee be printed as an Appendix to the Report.”

3. *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER :

“ That it is the opinion of the Council with respect to proposed arrangements in the Report on State Medicine, having reference to separate regulations for Medical Corporations and Universities, that there should not be any distinction made between the privileges of the respective Universities and Corporations represented on the Medical Council.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

IV.—Dr. SHARPEY presented the following Report of the Finance Committee :

R E P O R T.

The Finance Committee beg leave to present, in the subjoined table, a Statement of the Estimated and Actual Income from

ordinary sources, and of the Estimated and Actual Expenditure for the year 1869. The early period of the year and the uncertainty as to futurê Meetings of the Council have appeared to the Committee sufficient reasons for not offering an Estimate for 1870.

It will be seen from the Table that the actual expenditure of 1869 amounted to £5,489 14s., which exceeds the actual income by £765 15s. 5d. The excess of expenditure is in part owing to the charges for Printing and other expenses incurred by the Committees on Education and State Medicine, which came to £381.

The income of 1869 has fallen short of that of the previous year by £405 5s. 11d. Of this difference, £356 5s. is owing to a diminution in the amount of fees received for Registration.

A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the *British Pharmacopœia*, up to January 5th, 1870, has been given in the Accounts which appear in the Minutes of the Executive Committee, and which will be presented to Parliament and published in the *Medical Register* as usual. The Finance Committee recommend that the Balance in the Bank of £337 6s. be applied towards repayment of moneys advanced by the Council for publishing the *Pharmacopœia*, which will reduce the sum remaining due to the Council to £374 14s. The Committee further recommend that for the future the receipts and expenses connected with the *Pharmacopœia* should not form a separate account, but, like those relating to the *Medical Register*, should be included in the ordinary accounts of the General Council. If the repayment now recommended be made, it will, with any further receipts for sales, contribute to augment the ordinary income for next year, and will reduce the debt still owing to the Council to £374 14s.

(Signed) W. SHARPEY,
Chairman.

	<i>Estimated Income for the Year 1869.</i>		<i>Actual Income for the Year 1869.</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Fees received by—				
Branch Council for England	2450	0 0	2281	15 0
" " Scotland	700	0 0	617	10 0
" " Ireland	800	0 0	732	0 0
		3950 0 0		3631 5 0
Dividends received by—				
Branch Council for England	670	0 0	644	18 9
" " Scotland	65	0 0	64	10 10
" " Ireland	60	0 0	64	2 0
		795 0 0		773 11 7
Sale of Registers		280 0 0		271 7 6
Penalties				47 14 6
		£5025 0 0		£4723 18 7
	<i>Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1869.</i>		<i>Actual Expenditure for the Year 1869.</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Expenses of—				
General Council		4300 0 0		4265 13 9
Branch Council for England	700	0 0	642	9 10
" " Scotland	300	0 0	286	0 7
" " Ireland	300	0 0	295	9 10
		1300 0 0		1224 0 3
		5600 0 0		5489 14 0
Estimated Income		5025 0 0	Total Expenditure	5489 14 0
			Total Income	4723 18 7
Estimated excess of Expenditure . . .		£575 0 0	Excess of Expendi- ture over Income .	£765 15 5

Moved by Dr. SHARPEY; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and
Agreed to :

“That the Report of the Finance Committee be received and adopted.”

V.—The Council having balloted for the Executive Committee, the following were found to be elected :—

Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. SHARPEY.

VI.—*Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Pharmacopœia Committee be reappointed, and consist of—

Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. QUAIN.”

VII.—*Moved* by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Committee on the Registration of Medical Students, and the Returns of Professional Examinations and their results be continued, and report at the next Meeting of the Council.”

VIII.—*Read*—The following Resolution passed by the Branch Council for England, on the 16th December, 1869, and the Communication which follows, from the Clerk of the Society of Apothecaries, viz :

“That in the opinion of this Branch Council, it is expedient that the Society of Apothecaries of London, should

possess the power of striking off from their List the names of any of their Licentiates who may have been guilty of infamous conduct; and that Mr. COOPER be requested to communicate this opinion to the Society, and to inquire whether the Society now possesses, or can obtain, such power."

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LONDON, E.C.

January 15th, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Master of the Society to acknowledge the receipt of a Resolution of the Branch Council, respecting its opinion that it is expedient that the Society of Apothecaries, should possess the power of striking off from their List the name of any of their Licentiates who may have been guilty of infamous conduct, and desiring to know whether the Society now possesses, or can obtain, such power.

The Society entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Branch Council on this subject.

Unfortunately the Society do not possess the power in question, and can only obtain it by legislative enactment.

The Society would willingly avail themselves of any opportunity which presented itself for acquiring such a power, and would be grateful for any assistance which the Branch Council, or the General Medical Council, could render them with a view to its attainment.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ROBT. B. UPTON,

Dr. HAWKINS,

Clerk to the Society.

Registrar, General Medical Council.

1. *Moved* by Mr. HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and
Agreed to :

" That the Resolution of the English Branch Council, and the Communication from the Society of Apothecaries be entered on the Minutes."

2. *Moved* by Mr. HAWKINS ; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable that all Medical Corporations should possess the power, legally exercised by some of them, of striking off from their Lists the name of any person registered under the Medical Act, under any of the Qualifications conferred by those Bodies, who shall have been convicted in England or Ireland of any felony or misdemeanour, or in Scotland of any crime or offence, or shall, after due inquiry, be judged by any one of those Bodies, or by the General Medical Council, to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any Professional respect ; and that a clause to this effect should be introduced into any Amending Medical Act.”

3. *Moved* by Mr. COOPER ; *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the foregoing Resolution be transmitted to the LORD PRESIDENT of the Council.”

IX.—Dr. THOMSON laid upon the table a printed Statement of the Teachers of Anatomy in different parts of the country, with regard to the *minimum* time to be devoted to the study of Anatomy.

Moved by Dr. THOMSON ; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Statement of the Teachers of Anatomy be referred to the Committee on Professional Education.”

X.—A copy of the *Pharmacopœia Suecica* was presented to the Council by direction of the Swedish Government, through His Excellency the Swedish Minister in this country.

Moved by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to* :

“That the thanks of the Council be returned to the Swedish Government, for the present of the *Swedish Pharmacopœia*.”

XI.—A Communication from the Rector of the University of Munich, forwarded through the Foreign Office, was referred to the Executive Committee.

XII.—A Communication from Colonel HENDERSON, Chief Commissioner of Police, relative to offensive Advertisements, was referred to the Executive Committee.

XIII.—A Communication from the Bishop of New Zealand was referred to the Executive Committee.

XIV.—A Letter was received from Dr. EDWARDS CRISP.

XV.—A Memorial was read from Dr. JAMES CLARK, relative to the legal responsibilities of Medical Practitioners.

XVI.—*Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That the powers and duties heretofore delegated to the Executive Committee, except those delegated by sections 8, 9, and 10, of chapter vi. of the Standing Orders, shall be vested in the Committee until the next Meeting of the General Medical Council.”

XVII.—*Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That the thanks of the Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Treasurers, Dr. SHARPEY and Dr. QUAIN, for their important services.”

XVIII.—*Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That the thanks of the Council are eminently due, and are hereby offered, to the Royal College of Physicians, London, for their obliging and courteous accommodation during the present Session of the Medical Council.”

XIX.—*Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That a gratuity of Twenty Guineas be given to the resident Officials of the Royal College of Physicians, London, for services rendered to the Council.”

XX.—*Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That the cordial thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. ANDREW WOOD, for his services as Chairman of the Business Committee, during the past Session of the Council.”

XXI.—*Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“That the thanks of the Council are hereby cordially tendered to Dr. PAGET, the President, for his efficient services during the present Session of the Medical Council.”

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

March 1st, 1870.

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. COOPER.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. EMBLETON.

Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

Dr. STORRAR.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

(No. 133.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON, W.C.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The PRESIDENT addressed the Council respecting the special business for which this Meeting had been summoned, namely, the consideration of the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, as introduced into the House of Lords by the LORD PRESIDENT.

1. The Business Committee appointed at the last Meeting was reappointed for the present Meeting, viz. :

Business Committee.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*

Dr. EMBLETON.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. LEET.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Committee of last Session, on the Registration of Medical Students, and the Returns from the Bodies in Schedule (A), of Professional Examinations and their Results, be reappointed, viz. :

Dr. EMBLETON, *Chairman.*

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. A. SMITH.”

3. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND ; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Council do now resolve itself into Committee for the consideration, Clause by Clause, of the Medical Act Amendment Bill, presented to the House of Lords by the LORD PRESIDENT.”

The first and second Clauses of the Bill, and the second Schedule, were read by the Registrar, and *Approved of*.

4. Clause III. of the Bill having been read, *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

“ That in Clause III. it is desirable that the word ‘ Licence ’ be omitted, and the words ‘ Certificate of Competency ’ substituted for it.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“ That Clause III. be read as follows :—‘ After the date fixed for the commencement of Examinations by the first Medical Examining Board appointed under this Act, no person who is not at that date qualified to be registered under the principal Act, shall be registered under that Act unless after Examination in Medicine and Surgery, and approval by an Examining Board appointed under this Act.’ ”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was then put to the vote, and *Carried*.

5. Clause IV. of the Bill having been read, *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS and *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER :

“ That in Clause IV. it is desirable that the word ‘ Licences ’ be omitted, and the words ‘ Certificates of Competency ’ substituted for it.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH :

“ It is desirable that the words ‘ and granting the said Licences ’ be omitted.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was then put to the vote, and *Carried*.

6. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to* :

“That the consideration of Clauses V., VI., and VII. be adjourned, and that Mr. HAWKINS be requested to place his proposed Amendments of them on the Programme for to-morrow.”

7. Clause VIII. having been read, *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“That it is desirable in Clause VIII., lines 9 and 10, the words ‘may be proposed to the Privy Council by the General Medical Council, notice having been given to the Medical Authorities, and may be confirmed,’ be substituted for the words ‘may be proposed by the General Medical Council to the Privy Council, and may be confirmed.’ ”

8. *Moved* by Dr. FLEMING; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Standing Order be suspended, and that the Council meet to-morrow at One o’clock.”

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

April 29th, 1870.

(No. 134.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON, W.C.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. MACROBIN.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned consideration of the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, as introduced into the House of Lords by the LORD PRESIDENT, was resumed.

It was agreed that the Council should resolve itself into a private Committee until Two o'clock.

2. The Council having resumed, Dr. PARKES stated to the Council that he had been informed this morning by a letter from Mr. SIMON, that LORD DE GREY would not attempt any Amendment of the Medical Acts on any basis different from that which Clause XIII. of the Bill represents.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Carried*:

“That the Council accept the principle of Clauses III. and XIII. of the proposed Bill.”

Dr. STORRAR requested that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 15.

Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. MACROBIN.
Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. CHRISTISON.

Minority, 5.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. SMITH.
Dr. APJOHN.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STOKES.

Declined to vote :—

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. COOPER.

3. *Moved* by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON :

“ That it is desirable, when considering the formation and scope of the Schemes contemplated by the Bill, that due care should be taken, whilst maintaining the principle of Clauses III. and XIII., that in granting the Licence to those who shall have passed the new Conjoint Board, provision should be made for securing, as far as possible, the co-operation of the Medical Authorities.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY and *Seconded* by Dr. THOMSON :

“ That whilst maintaining the principle of Clauses III. and XIII., it is desirable so to secure the co-operation of the Medical Authorities in conducting the Examinations, that the present relations of the Members of the Profession to those Authorities, shall, as far as possible, be maintained as at present.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was then put to the Vote, and *Carried*.

Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 13.

Dr. BENNETT.
 Mr. HAWKINS.
 Dr. ACLAND.
 Dr. HUMPHRY.
 Dr. STORRAR.
 Dr. FLEMING.
 Dr. MACROBIN.
 Dr. THOMSON.
 Dr. A. SMITH.
 Mr. HARGRAVE.
 Dr. LEET.
 Sir D. CORRIGAN.
 Dr. CHRISTISON.

Minority, 6.

Mr. COOPER.
 Dr. EMBLETON.
 Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
 Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
 Dr. SHARPEY.
 Dr. PARKES.

Declined to vote :—

THE PRESIDENT.
 Dr. APJOHN.
 Dr. STOKES.

4. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES ; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ;
 and *Agreed to* :

“ That in reference to the Clauses in which the action of the Privy Council is stated, it is desirable that this Council should confer with the Authorities of the Privy Council, with a view of removing ambiguity, and of defining the action of the Privy Council ; and that steps should be taken by the PRESIDENT to secure an interview between the Authorities of the Privy Council and a Deputation from the Medical Council, as soon as possible.”

It was resolved that the Deputation to the LORD PRESIDENT should consist of :

THE PRESIDENT.
 Mr. HAWKINS.
 Dr. CHRISTISON.
 Dr. APJOHN.
 Dr. PARKES.

5. *Moved* by MR. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“That it be an instruction to the Deputation to lay the following Clauses, proposed by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS, before the LORD PRESIDENT for his consideration.”

CLAUSES PROPOSED BY MR. CÆSAR HAWKINS.

- V. The Medical Authorities of each part of the United Kingdom, may, before the 1st day of October next, submit to the General Medical Council a Scheme for the establishment of the Medical Examining Board of that part, and the General Medical Council, before the 1st day of January next, may approve such Scheme, and propose the Scheme so approved by them to the Privy Council, who may then make an order confirming the same, if they think fit.
- VI. If any alterations in the Scheme proposed by the Medical Authorities of any part of the United Kingdom shall be deemed necessary by the Medical Council, such alterations shall be communicated to the Medical Authorities of that part, to be considered by them, and their opinions reported to the Medical Council for further consideration, and, if approved, the Scheme, as amended, shall be proposed by them to the Privy Council, who may then make an order confirming the Scheme, if they think fit.
- VII. If in the case of any part of the United Kingdom, a Medical Examining Board has not been established in that part by agreement between the Medical Council and the Medical Authorities of that part, on the 31st day of January, 1871, or if at any time there is no Examining

Board for any part of the United Kingdom, the General Medical Council shall themselves forthwith frame and propose to the Privy Council, a Scheme for the establishment of an Examining Board for that part of the United Kingdom.

The Privy Council may confirm such Scheme, or may suggest to the Medical Council such modifications therein, or in any Scheme proposed under the preceding Clauses as they may think fit, and the Medical Council shall consider such proposed modifications, and submit the grounds for their difference of opinion, if there be such difference, to the consideration and decision of the Privy Council.

The Medical Council shall cause notice of any Scheme proposed by them according to the foregoing Sub-Clause, together with the modifications proposed by the Privy Council, to be sent as soon as may be to all the Medical Authorities of that part of the United Kingdom to which that Scheme relates, and during one month after such notices are sent, the Privy Council shall receive and consider any objections and representations made to them respecting the Scheme, by any Medical Authority to whom such notice is required by this Sub-Clause to be sent, or by any six or more Members of the General Medical Council.

After the expiration of the said month, the Privy Council may make an Order confirming the Scheme, with or without any modification therein, as they may see fit.

Any Scheme confirmed by such Order of the Privy Council, shall come into operation on the day in that behalf in the Order mentioned, or, if no day is mentioned, on the day of the date of the Order, and shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

Clause IX. was read and *Approved of*.

6. Clause X. having been read, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

“That it be an additional instruction to the Deputation to the LORD PRESIDENT, to endeavour to secure that power is given to the Council to provide sufficient security that every person before commencing Professional Studies, have sufficient general knowledge; and to establish, if necessary, a Register of Medical Students under their direction.”

Moved by Dr. ACLAND and *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES :

“That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Council continue its sitting.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

The Debate on Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD's Motion stood adjourned.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

April 30th, 1870.

(No. 135.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON, W.C.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned Debate was resumed on the Motion made on the previous day by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, and Seconded by Mr. HARGRAVE, which, by permission of the Council, was modified as follows :

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD ; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE ;
and *Agreed to* :

“ That it be an additional instruction to the Deputation appointed at the last Meeting to wait on the LORD PRESIDENT in regard to the Medical Bill, to bring under his Lordship’s notice the importance of giving power to the General Medical Council under the Bill to frame such Regulations as may provide that every person before entering on his Professional Studies have sufficient general knowledge ; further, that power be given to the General Medical Council to publish from time to time a Register of Medical Students, should such publication appear to the General Council to be desirable.”

2. Clause X. of the Bill was read, viz. :

“ EXAMINATIONS AND LICENCES.”

“ X. The General Medical Council shall from to time propose to the Privy Council Rules (in this Act referred to as Examination Rules), for regulating the Examinations under this Act, and in particular for all or any of the following purposes ; that is to say—

“ 1. Determining the conditions of admission of persons to the said Examinations, and in particular their age, general knowledge, and course of Professional Study.

- “ 2. Providing for the admission to such Examinations on Special Terms, of Persons who hold Medical Diplomas, Degrees, or Titles granted by any University, College, or Body in any British possession, or any Foreign country, or who have studied in any British possession or Foreign country :
- “ 3. Determining the subjects of and method of conducting the Examinations whether practical or theoretical :
- “ 4. Providing for the superintendence by the General Medical Council of the Examinations, either by themselves or by persons appointed by them :
- “ 5. Securing the equally strict application of the Rules, so that a Licence under this Act may be granted on the like terms throughout the whole of the United Kingdom.
- “ 6. Altering any Rules for the time being in force.

“ The General Medical Council shall prepare the first Examination Rules at some date not later than one month after the confirmation of the original Schemes for establishing Medical Examining Boards in each part of the United Kingdom, or at such later date as may be allowed by the Privy Council.”

3. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY and *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN :

“ That in reference to Clause X. it is desirable that the Medical Authorities should be empowered to submit to the General Medical Council a Scheme for Examinations

in the same manner as a Scheme for the Establishment of an Examining Board.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

4. *Moved* by SIR D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES :

“That it is desirable that Sub-Clause No. 1 of Clause X. of the Bill shall terminate at ‘Examinations.’”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

5. *Moved* by SIR D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. A SMITH :

“That it is desirable that Sub-Clause No. 2 of Clause X. of the Bill be expunged.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

6. *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“That it be a further instruction to the Deputation, to call LORD DE GREY’s special attention to the Resolution adopted by the Council on the Motion of Dr. BENNETT.”
(See Minutes, vol. viii. p. 65).

The Motion was *Negatived*.

7. Clause XI. of the Bill was read, viz. :

“ XI.—The Privy Council shall cause notice of any proposed Examination Rules to be sent as soon as may be to all the Medical Examining Boards, and to all the Medical Authorities of each part of the United Kingdom.

“ During one month after the Rules are so sent, the Privy Council shall receive and consider any objections and representations made to them respecting such Rules by any Medical Examining Board, or any of the Medical Authorities, or any three or more members of the General Medical Council.

“ After the expiration of the said month, the Privy Council may confirm such Rules with or without any modification, as they think fit.

“ The Privy Council shall give to the General Medical Council due notice of any modifications they may propose to make in the Rules, and an opportunity to be heard with respect to such modifications.”

8. *Moved* by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD :

“ That it is desirable that in Clause XI. of the Bill the power given in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the Privy Council should vest in the General Medical Council, and that only in the event of the Medical Authorities, the General Medical Council, and the Examining Boards, not being agreed as to the Examination Rules, shall the matters be referred to the determination of the Privy Council.”

9. *Moved* by DR. ANDREW WOOD ; *Seconded* by DR. HUMPHRY ;
and *Agreed to* :

“That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the
Council meet on Monday at One o’clock.”

The hour of Four having arrived, the Debate on DR. BENNETT’S
Motion stood adjourned.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

May 2nd, 1870.

(No. 136.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON, W.C.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1.—The PRESIDENT informed the Council that the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council had been pleased to appoint the following day, May 3rd, at Two o'clock, for his reception of the Deputation upon the subject of the Medical Acts Amendment Bill; also that the Second Reading of the Bill was fixed for the 5th of May.

2.—The adjourned consideration was resumed of the following Motion, respecting Clause XI. of the Bill. (See Minutes, vol. viii., p. 74).

Moved by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD :

“That it is desirable that in Clause XI. of the Bill, the power given in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the Privy Council, should vest in the General Medical Council; and that only in the event of the Medical Authorities, the General Medical Council, and the Examining Boards, not being agreed as to the Examination Rules, shall the matters be referred to the determination of the Privy Council.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS :

“ That it is desirable, that in Clause XI. of the Bill, line 28, for the words ‘Privy Council,’ be substituted the words ‘General Medical Council;’ and in Clause XI., line 35, for the word ‘three,’ be substituted the word ‘six;’ and that after the word ‘modifications,’ in line 42, there be inserted the words, ‘in the manner directed in Clause VII.’ ”

The Amendment was *Carried*; and, having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *Agreed to*.

Clause XII. of the Bill was read, and *Approved of*.

Clause XIII. of the Bill was read, viz. :

“ Each Medical Examining Board shall license every person who passes the Examination of that Board in Medicine and Surgery, and not any other person, to practise in Medicine and Surgery, and the person so licensed shall be called a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and shall be entitled to be registered under the principal Act.”

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“ That it is desirable, that in Clause XIII., the words ‘ The General Medical Council,’ shall be substituted for the words ‘ Each Medical Examining Board.’ ”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

Sir D. CORRIGAN required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 12.

Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. MACROBIN.
Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. QUAIN.

Minority, 6.

Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. APJOHN.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STOKES.

Declined to vote :—

THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. STORRAR.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. CHRISTISON.

Clause XIV. of the Bill was read, and *Approved of*.

Clause XV. of the Bill was read, viz. :

“ Every person who is registered under the principal Act shall pay such fee, not exceeding five pounds, as the General Medical Council may from time to time fix. No person shall be admitted to the Examination of any Medical Examining Board under this Act, unless he has deposited with the Treasurer of the Branch Medical Council of that part of the United Kingdom for which such Board act, the amount for the time being of the Fee for Registration. Such Fee shall be repaid to an unsuccessful Candidate, and in other cases shall be applied as a Registration Fee is applied under the principal Act.”

Moved by Dr. HUMPHRY: *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“ That it is desirable that the Examination referred to in line 4 of Clause XV., as that before admission to which the Registration Fee shall be paid, should be the ‘ final ’ Examination before Registration under this Act.”

Clause XVI. was read, viz. :

“ If any person registered as a Licentiate under this Act obtains any Medical Diploma, Degree, or Title, granted by any University, College, or Body in any part of Her Majesty’s

dominions, or in any Foreign country, which Diploma, Degree, or Title appears to the General Medical Council to be granted in respect of a higher degree of knowledge in Medicine or Surgery than is required for obtaining a Licence under this Act, such person shall be entitled, subject to such Rules and upon payment of such Fee, not exceeding five shillings, as the General Medical Council may from time to time make and fix, to have such Diploma, Degree, or Title registered in the Register under the principal Act, in addition to his Licence; and Section XXVIII. of the principal Act shall apply to erasing any such Diploma, Degree, or Title, in like manner as if it were the Qualification therein mentioned.

“The General Medical Council may draw up from time to time a List of Diplomas, Degrees and Titles, which may be registered in pursuance of this Section, and may from time to time add to or diminish such List; but no person who has obtained a Diploma, Degree, or Title before the same is added to such List, or the earlier date (if any) fixed by the General Medical Council, shall be entitled to have the same registered under this Section; and the removal of any Diploma, Degree, or Title from such List, shall not deprive any person entitled before such removal to have the same registered, of his right to have the same registered.”

Moved by Dr. HUMPHRY and *Seconded* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS:

“That it is desirable that powers should be given to the General Medical Council to ascertain whether the Medical Diplomas, Degrees, and Titles referred to in Clause XVI. are granted in respect of a higher degree of knowledge in Medicine or Surgery than is required for obtaining a Licence under this Act.”

Amendment *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

“That in the opinion of this Council it is inexpedient to call upon the Council to decide which are higher, and which

are lower Titles, and that in column 3 of the proposed new Register, all Medical or Surgical Titles given by Bodies under Royal Charter should be inserted, on due proof being given of possession of the same."

The Amendment was *Carried*, and was proposed as a Substantive Motion.

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. LEET and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

"That after the words 'by Royal Charter,' the words 'or by Act of Parliament' be inserted."

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was again put to the vote and *Agreed to*.

Clause XVIII. of the Bill was read, viz. :

"After the date fixed for the commencement of the Examinations by any Medical Examining Board under this Act, none of the Medical Authorities shall grant any of the Qualifications mentioned in Schedule (A) to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or by any of the Acts mentioned in the first Schedule to this Act, except to persons registered or qualified to be registered under the principal Act."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR and *Seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY :

"That Clause XVIII. should leave it to the option of a Candidate for a Licence to pass the Examination required for it, either before or after Graduation in Medicine or Surgery at a University."

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

“ That Clause XVIII. should leave it to the option of a Candidate for the Licence proposed by the Bill, to pass the Examination required for it, after Graduation or Licence in Medicine or Surgery, granted by any University or College of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion having been put to the vote, was *Carried*.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote be taken down.

Majority, 13.

Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. MACROBIN.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. STOKES.

Minority, 7.

Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. PARKES.

Declined to vote :—

THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. BENNETT.

Mr. HAWKINS.

The hour of Six having arrived, the PRESIDENT proposed that the Standing Order be suspended, and that the Council continue its sitting, which was *Agreed to*.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND :

“That the Standing Order be suspended, and that the Council meet to-morrow at 32, Soho Square, at Twelve o’clock.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“That the Standing Order be suspended, and that the Council meet to-morrow at 32, Soho Square, at Four o’clock.”

The Amendment was *Carried*, and having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *Agreed to*.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

May 3rd, 1870.

(No. 137.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH :

“ That it is desirable that the several ‘ Medical Authorities ’ of the United Kingdom, legally authorized to grant Degrees or Licences in Medicine or Surgery, or in Medicine and Surgery, shall be entitled, as heretofore, to grant such Degrees or Licences at such times and under such Regulations as may seem fit to them respectively ; it being, however, understood that any such Degrees or Licences shall not entitle the holder to be registered without having undergone and passed the Examination of some one of the Conjoint Examining Boards proposed to be constituted under this Bill.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

2. Clause XIX. of the Bill was read and *Approved*.

3. Clause XX. of the Bill was read, viz. :

“ Any of the Medical Authorities may confer on a Licentiate under this Act, without requiring him to pay any Fee or pass any further Examination in Medicine or Surgery, the lowest Medical or Surgical Degree granted by such Authority, or the Membership of such Authority, or (in lieu of any Licence granted by such Authority before the passing of this Act) the Title of Associate or other Title determined, with the approval of the Privy Council, by such Authority, and may give to the person on whom such Title is conferred the like rights and privileges, so far as relates to Members of that Body among themselves, as he would have had if such Licence had been conferred on him.

“ Where any Scheme under this Act provides that all or any part of the surplus of income derived from Fees shall be applied for the support of any museum, library, or lectureship under the control of any of the Medical Authorities in any part of the United Kingdom, or in contribution to any public purpose of

any of the Medical Authorities in any part of the United Kingdom, such Medical Authority, if required by the Scheme, shall, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, confer such Degree, Membership, or Title, as aforesaid (in this Act referred to as minor Medical Titles), upon any Licentiate who has obtained his Licence in the same part of the United Kingdom and claims the same, without requiring him to pay any Fee or to pass any further Examination, and shall, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, give to the person on whom the Title of Associate or other Title is conferred, the like rights and privileges as aforesaid.

“Any of the Medical Authorities may send a List of the persons on whom any minor Medical Title is conferred as aforesaid to the Registrar, who shall thereupon enter in the Register in the column (if any) provided for that purpose, the name of such Medical Authority opposite to the name of each recipient of such Title.”

Moved by Dr. STORRAR and *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON :

“That Clause XX. should not apply to Universities.”

4. The hour of Six having arrived, *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN ; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH ; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Council continue its sitting until Seven o'clock.”

5. By permission of the Council, the following Motion was substituted by Dr. STORRAR for that which he had previously moved :

Moved by Dr. STORRAR and *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN :

“That in reference to Clause XX. of the Bill, it is not expedient that University Degrees should be conferred on Licentiates without additional and higher Examinations than those required for Licentiates.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. APJOHN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH :

“That it is desirable that Clause XX. of the Bill be omitted.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was then put to the vote, and *Carried*.

6. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY ; *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN ; and *Agreed to* :

“That it is desirable that the words ‘if accepting and continuing to receive any part of such surplus,’ should be inserted after the word ‘Authority,’ in line 33 of Clause XX. of the Bill.”

7. *Moved* by Mr. HARGRAVE ; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD ; and *Agreed to* :

“That it is desirable that the following words, ‘subject to the By-laws of the said Authorities,’ be added to the end of the second paragraph of Clause XX. of the Bill.”

8. Clause XXI. of the Bill was read, viz :

“Where any Medical Diploma, Degree, or Title, granted by any University, College, or Body in any British possession, or in any Foreign country, is granted in respect of a higher degree of knowledge in Medicine and Surgery than is required for obtaining a Licence under this Act, the General Medical Council may from time to time place such Diploma, Degree, or Title upon a List to be kept and published by them, and if at any time any such Medical Diploma, Degree, or Title ceases to be granted in respect of such higher degree of knowledge as aforesaid they may remove the same from such List.

“ All holders of any Medical Diploma, Degree, or Title placed upon such List shall be entitled, with or without Examination, and on such terms (but so that the fees do not exceed the ordinary fees) as the General Medical Council may from time to time determine, to be registered under the principal Act.

“ No person who has obtained any such Medical Diploma, Degree, or Title before the same is added to such List, or the earlier date if any, (whether before or after the passing of this Act), fixed by the General Medical Council, shall be entitled to be so registered, and the removal of any Diploma, Degree, or Title from such List shall not deprive any person entitled before such removal to be registered, of his right to be so registered.

“ Where the General Medical Council are satisfied of the eminent Professional acquirements and character of any person who for more than ten years has been practising Medicine or Surgery in any British possession or Foreign state, they may, by a Special Order, direct such person to be registered under the principal Act.”

Moved by Dr. A. SMITH and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“ That it is desirable that the first, second, and third paragraphs of Clause XXI. be omitted.”

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD :

“ That it is desirable that the holders of Foreign and Colonial Medical Degrees, Diplomas, and Titles, should not have advantages beyond those granted to Graduates of our own Universities.

“ That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that in Clause XXI. the words in line 9 beginning with ‘ is granted ’ to the words ‘ this Act ’ in line 11 should be

erased, and that the words ‘if they appear to the Council to be conferred, on conditions which guarantee the possession of a sufficient knowledge of Medicine and Surgery’ be substituted for them.”

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

The Motion was then put to the vote, and was also *Negatived*.

9. Clause XXII. of the Bill was read, viz. :—

“ UNREGISTERED PERSONS.”

“ If any person who, for gain, either practises Medicine or Surgery, or any branch of Medicine or Surgery, or is engaged in the cure or treatment of diseases or injuries, and is not registered under the Medical Acts, 1858 to 1870, takes or uses any of the designations enumerated in Schedule (A) to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or by any of the Acts in the first Schedule mentioned, or the designation of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or Licentiate in Medicine or in Surgery, or in any branch of Medicine or Surgery, Professor of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, Physician, Surgeon, Doctor, or any designation used to distinguish duly qualified Practitioners of Medicine or Surgery, or any branch of Medicine or Surgery, he shall, for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

“ If any person who, for gain, either practises Medicine or Surgery, or is engaged in the cure or treatment of diseases or injuries, wilfully takes or uses any of the above-mentioned designations to which he is not entitled, he shall, for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

“ The General Medical Council, and also any branch Medical Council, may take proceedings against any person for the contravention of this Section ; and no prosecution for the contravention of this Section shall be instituted by any private person, except with the consent of the General Medical Council, or some Branch Medical Council.

“ If any person shows that he is not a British subject, and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and holds a Medical Diploma, Degree, or Title, from some University, College, or Body, in any British possession or Foreign country, entitled to grant the same, such person shall not be liable to any penalty under this Section.

“ Nothing in this Section shall impose any penalty on any person engaged solely in the cure or treatment of the diseases or injuries of animals, and not of human beings.”

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH :

“ That it is desirable, in reference to Clause XXII., that the consent of the General Medical Council shall not be deemed necessary towards the prosecution of any person contravening this Clause.”

The Motion was *Carried*.

10. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD :

“ That it is not expedient that the duty of proceeding against any person for the contravention of the sections of Clause XXII. of the Bill should be assigned to the Medical Council, or any Branch Council.”

The Motion was *Carried*.

11. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRI-
GAN ; and *Agreed to* :

“That the Standing Order be suspended, and that the
Council meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.”

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

May 4th, 1870.

(No. 138.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. HUMPHRY.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read.

1. *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“That inasmuch as no Motion either for or against Clause XIX. was passed at the Meeting of yesterday, it is not correct to enter on the Minutes that the said Clause XIX. was ‘approved;’ and that, therefore, the words ‘and approved,’ be erased from the Minutes.”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were then confirmed.

2. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS ; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON ;
and *Agreed to* :

“That it is expedient to draw the attention of the LORD PRESIDENT to the danger of Clause XXII. (see Minutes vol. viii., p. 89) being infringed, in consequence of the vagueness of the term ‘ordinarily resident,’ in the 19th line.”

3. Clause XXIII. of the Bill was read and *Approved*.

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN :

“That Clause XXIII be entered as ‘read.’”

The Motion was *Negatived*.

4. Clauses XXIV. to XXVIII. of the Bill were read and *Approved*.

5. Clause XXIX. was read, viz. :

“The Local Register, and the General Register, and the Medical Register, so far as they relate to Licentiates

under this Act, shall be in the form mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act, and if necessary, the names of Licentiates under this Act, shall in those Registers be arranged in a separate alphabetical series from the names of other registered persons; and the General Medical Council may add to such form, a column for entering the names of the Medical Authorities (if any), who confer minor Medical Titles on Licentiates under this Act."

It was *Agreed*—On the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, that the consideration of the form of the Third Schedule of the Bill should be deferred.

6. Clause XXX. of the Bill was read, viz. :

"Any power given by this Act to, and anything authorized or required by this Act to be done by the Medical Authorities of any one part of the United Kingdom, may be exercised and done by a majority of the Medical Authorities of such part.

7. *Moved* by Dr. HUMPHRY and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

"It is desirable that Clause XXX. should be so altered as to permit the powers given by this Act to the Medical Authorities, to be exercised and done by the Governing Bodies of the Medical Authorities."

The Motion was *Negatived*.

8. Clause XXXI. of the Bill was read, viz. :

"The Acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent and as from the dates in the third

column of that Schedule mentioned; provided that this repeal shall not affect any thing done or suffered or any right acquired or accrued, or any offence committed, before such repeal takes place, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any power of the General Medical Council to make any order in relation thereto."

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

"That it is desirable in reference to Clause XXXI., that the same Legislation should apply to the Apothecaries' Company in each part of the United Kingdom, and that, in accordance with this principle, Section LV. of Medical Act of 1858 should be repealed, and also Section XXVI. 31 of Geo. III., 'for regulating the Profession of an Apothecary throughout the kingdom of Ireland;' and that due provision should be made for the regulation of the Practice of Pharmacy in Ireland, as at present in force in England, in accordance with the Resolution of the General Medical Council, laid before the Home Secretary (see Minutes of General Medical Council of July 6, 1868, Vol. vi., p. 269) which is as follows :

"That from and after the passing of the Act, 'Pharmacists or Dispensing Chemists or Druggists' duly qualified to open shops or establishments in England for the compounding of Medicines, shall in like manner be deemed duly qualified to open like shops or establishments in Ireland, and shall not be liable to penalty or fine for so doing; and that in like manner persons licensed in Pharmacy, and registered by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, shall not be liable to penalty or fine for so doing in Great Britain.'"

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. LEET :

“That as the Council understand that a Bill is to be shortly introduced into the House of Commons, affecting the practice of Pharmacy in Ireland, and the interests of the Apothecaries’ Hall in Ireland, the Council beg to direct the attention of the LORD PRESIDENT to this Bill, and to express an opinion that the practice of Pharmacy in Ireland ought to be assimilated to the practice in England and Scotland.”

The Amendment was *Carried*, and having been put as a Substantive Motion, was also *Carried*.

9. The First and Second Schedules of the Bill were read and *Approved*.

10. The Third Schedule was read, viz. :

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Register.

LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.				Higher Titles.
Date of Registra- tion.	Part of United Kingdom in which Examined.	Name.	Residence.	

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD ; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That it be suggested to the LORD PRESIDENT, that in the third Schedule, the heading of the last column should be ‘ additional titles,’ instead of ‘ higher titles.’ ”

Moved by SIR D. CORRIGAN ; *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That it is desirable that column 2 of the third Schedule, and its heading, viz.: ‘ part of United Kingdom in which examined,’ be omitted.”

11. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS ; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That it is desirable that the attention of the LORD PRESIDENT be drawn to the fourth Schedule, by which many important duties and privileges are affected, in regard to the Medical Authorities in England, without any reference to the Laws affecting the Medical Authorities in Scotland and Ireland ; and that it is very desirable that the application of such Laws in Scotland and Ireland, to the Medical Bill, should be considered by the Legal Advisers of the Privy Council.”

12. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Council do now resume.”

13. The Council having resumed.—*Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD ; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN ; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the proceedings of the Committee of the whole Council be brought up, and adopted by the Council.”

14. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. HUMPHRY :

“ That this Council having carefully considered the principles

of the Amended Medical Bill introduced by LORD DE GREY, and having learned the readiness of LORD DE GREY to adopt suggestions from the Council on some of its provisions, desire now to express their general approval of the Bill, and their earnest hope that it may become law during the present Session."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD and *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN :

" That the cordial thanks of the Council be given to LORD DE GREY for the trouble he has taken in preparing and introducing into Parliament the Medical Bill, and for the courtesy with which he has received the suggestions for its improvement, which the Council have felt it to be a duty to make.

" The Council trust that LORD DE GREY may succeed during the present Session of Parliament, in carrying the Bill, with such Amendments as will be satisfactory to the Profession and beneficial to the public."

The Amendment was *Negatived*.

Sir D. CORRIGAN required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Amendment, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 10.

MR. HAWKINS.
MR. COOPER.
DR. ACLAND.
DR. HUMPHRY.
DR. STORRAR.
DR. ANDREW WOOD.
DR. THOMSON.
DR. LEET.
DR. SHARPEY.
DR. PARKES.

Minority, 5.

DR. ALEXANDER WOOD.
DR. A. SMITH.
MR. HARGRAVE.
DR. APJOHN.
SIR D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

Declined to Vote :—

THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. MACROBIN.

Dr. QUAIN.

Dr. CHRISTISON.

The Motion was then put to the vote and *Carried*.

Dr. PARKES required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote be taken down.

Majority, 15.

THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. BENNETT.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Mr. COOPER.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. HUMPHRY.

Dr. STORRAR.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. MACROBIN.

Dr. THOMSON.

Dr. LEET.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. PARKES.

Dr. CHRISTISON.

Minority, 3.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HARGRAVE.

Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

Declined to vote :—

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Dr. APJOHN.

Dr. QUAIN.

15. *Moved* by Dr. SHARPEY; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to* unanimously :

“That the best thanks of this Council be respectfully offered to LORD DE GREY for the great kindness and courtesy with which he has attended to all the representations of the Council, and for the great trouble he has taken in preparing the Amending Medical Bill.”

16. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to* :

“That it is desirable that the following words should be inserted after the third paragraph of Clause VII., and and at the end of Clause XI.

“That if the General Medical Council are of opinion that such modifications are inconsistent with the general principles of the Scheme as proposed by them, they may, if they think fit, withdraw such Scheme; and shall proceed to frame and propose to the Privy Council a new Scheme in lieu thereof,”

17. *Moved* by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to* :

“That this Council will be willing to accept any extension of the Powers conferred by Section 29 of the Medical Act (1858) as the Government may see fit to grant.”

18. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD :

“That it is expedient that a Clause should be introduced into the Amended Medical Act, giving the Medical

Authorities power to elect their representatives on the Medical Council on an enlarged basis ; and that the Clause shall be so worded as to allow the modes of election to be hereafter settled between each Medical Authority, and those Registered Medical Practitioners who have received from it any Diploma or Degree, higher than the minimum Diploma granted, after passing the Examination of one of the Conjoint Boards."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE :

"That it is expedient that a Clause should be introduced into the Amended Medical Act, giving the Medical Authorities power to elect their representatives on the Medical Council on an enlarged basis."

The Previous Question was then *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND and *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT.

The votes being equal the PRESIDENT gave his casting vote *Against* it.

The Amendment *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE, was put to the vote, and *Negatived*.

The original Motion of Dr. PARKES was then put to the vote, and also *Negatived*.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and number of

those who voted for and against the motion, and of those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Majority, 10.

Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. MACROBIN.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. CHRISTISON.

Minority, 8.

THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. HUMPHRY.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. QUAIN.

Declined to Vote :—

Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. APJOHN.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

19. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to* :

“ That instead of June 1st, mentioned in the Resolution of February 28th (Minutes, vol. viii., p. 37, sect. 1), the date of October 1st be substituted, for the transmission to the General Council, of the Scheme requested from the Universities and Corporations.”

20. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Standing Order be suspended, and that the Council sit till the Business is finished.”

21. The Report of the Committee on Returns and Registration of Students was read :

REPORT.

The Committee on Returns from the Licensing Bodies of Professional Examinations and their Results, and on the Registration of Students for the year 1869, beg leave to present :

1. The following table, compiled from the Returns according to Recommendation 6, sec. v. (Professional Examination), of the Recommendations of the Council, 1866 (Minutes, vol. iv., p. 311), viz., "that Returns from the Licensing Bodies be made annually, on the 1st of January, to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the Candidates who have passed their first as well as their second Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the first and second Examinations respectively."

With the view of excluding doubt as to the correctness of this Table, it has been submitted in form of proof to the Registrars of the Licensing Bodies for revision and alteration if necessary, and the Committee believe that the Table as now presented is correct.

2. The subjoined statement of the numbers of Students registered during the year 1869. The numbers are :

For England	530
„ Scotland	317
„ Ireland	317
Total . .	1164

D. EMBLETON, M.D., *Chairman.*

TABLE FOR 1869.

LICENSING BODIES.	QUALIFICATIONS.	No. of Exams.	No. PASSED.			No. REJECTED.		
			1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	Final.	1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	Final.
R. Coll. Phys. London . . {	Membership . . .	1	...	...	15	...	...	2
	Licence . . .	1	...	...	69	...	...	16
	Fellowship . . .	2	62	...	35	12	...	...
R. Coll. Surg. England . . {	Membership . . .	2	432	...	277	128	...	43
	Licence in Midwifery	1	...	...	18	...	...	4
	Licence (ordinary)	2	214	...	182	61	...	17
Soc. Apothecaries, London {	Licence (for candidates holding previous Qualifications) . . .	1	...	...	93	...	...	15
	M.B.	2	3	...	2	...	...	...
	M.D.	Essay	...	...	...	...	...	...
University of Oxford . . {	M.B.	3	10	11	3	2	...	3
	M.D.	Essay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.C.	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
University of Cambridge {	M.B.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.D.	Essay	...	...	1	...	...	...
	L.M.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
University of Durham . . {	M.C.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
			1st M.B.		2nd M.B.			
			36*	...	17	20†	...	1
University of London . .	M.B.	2	7	...	127	4	...	33
R. Coll. Phys. Edinburgh .	Licence	2	5	...	37	4	...	8
R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh .	Licence	2	46	...	85	21	...	29
R. Coll. Phys. and R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh . . .	Licence in Med. and Surg. . . .	2	11	...	28	2	...	19
R. Coll. Phys. Edin. & Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. . .	Licence in Med. and Surg. . . .	2	25	...	26	16	...	24
Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg. . {	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.B. and M.C. . .	3	39	39	34‡	8	9	5
	M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University of Aberdeen . {	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.B. and M.C. . .	3	76	60	50§	32	32	7
	M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University of Edinburgh {	M.B.	3	48	58	35**	16	9	6
	M.D.	...	2	...	2	2	...	...
	M.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University of Glasgow . .	M.D.	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
University of St. Andrew's	Licence in Medicine	1	...	...	96	...	...	9
K. & Q. Coll. Phys. Ireland {	Ditto in Midwifery	...	...	...	82	...	...	7
	Licence	...	104	96	98	16	13	11
	Fellowship . . .	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
R. Coll. Surg. Ireland . .	Licence in Midwifery	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland {	Licence	2	13	...	20	1	3	3
			1st M.B.		Deg. M.B.	1st M.B.		Deg. M.B.
			11	...	44	47	...	2
University of Dublin . . {	M.C.	...	...	...	19	...	...	2
	M.D.	2	95	...	24	29	...	10
	M.C.	1	...	...	8	...	...	4
Queen's University Ireland	M.D. and M.C. . .	...	...	...	25	...	...	3

* Of this number, 5 were examined in Physiology only, and 6 passed without Physiology.

† Of this number, 3 were rejected in Physiology only, and 4 rejected excluding Physiology.

‡ Of these, 26 took M.B. and C.M., 7 M.B. alone, and 1 M.D.

§ Of these, 40 took M.B. and C.M., 5 M.B. alone, and 5 M.D.

** Of these, 33 took M.B. and C.M., and 2 M.B. alone.

Moved by Dr. FLEMING; *Seconded* by Dr. SMITH; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Report of the Committee on Returns from the Licensing Bodies of Professional Examinations and their results, and on the Registration of Students, be received, and entered on the Minutes.”

22. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the Committee on Education be reappointed, and directed to report at a future meeting of Council.”

23. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the State Medicine Committee be permitted to report to the next, instead of the present, meeting of the Council.”

24. The Council having balloted for the Executive Committee, the following were found to be elected :

Dr. BENNETT.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. SHARPEY.

25. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to* :

“ That the powers and duties heretofore delegated to the Executive Committee, except those delegated by sections 8, 9, and 10 of chapter vi. of the Standing Orders, shall be vested in the Committee until the next meeting of the General Medical Council.”

26. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH ; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR ; and
Agreed to :

“ That the thanks of the Council are eminently due, and are hereby offered to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for their obliging and courteous accommodation during the present Session of the Medical Council.”

27. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH ; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR ; and
Agreed to :

“ That a gratuity of Ten Guineas be given to the resident Officials of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for services rendered to the Medical Council, and that the sum of Two Guineas be given to the Hall Porter at 32, Soho Square.”

28. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH ; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR ; and
Agreed to :

“ That the thanks of the Council are hereby cordially tendered to Dr. PAGET, the President, for his efficient services during the present Session of the Medical Council.”

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,

President.

May 4th, 1870.

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. FLEMING.

Mr. COOPER.

Dr. THOMSON.

Dr. HUMPHRY.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. STORRAR.

Dr. LEET.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

(No. 88.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

October 26th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 10th of July, 1869 :

“That it be remitted to the Executive and Finance Committees jointly to consider and to report on the best means of lessening the expenditure of the Council.”

(*Minutes, vol. vii., p. 77.*)

The Registrar was directed to communicate to the Branch Councils the desire of the Executive Committee that the Accounts of the Branch Councils should be made up and transmitted to the Registrar of the General Council on the earliest possible day after the 5th of January, 1870.

2. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 12th of July, 1869 :

“That the Letter of Dr. FOSTER respecting Registration in the Channel Islands be remitted to the Executive Committee, with instructions to institute further inquiries on the subject, and, if they think proper, make a suitable representation to the Secretary for the Home Department, or other Government authority.”

(*Minutes, vol. vii., p. 114.*)

The Registrar stated that he had applied to Dr. FOSTER for further information which might enable the Committee to proceed in the matter referred to in the foregoing Resolution, but that he had not received any such information from Dr. FOSTER.

3. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 12th of July, 1869 :

“That the President and Executive Committee shall be authorized (if it shall appear necessary) to confer with the Government on the subjects referred to in the Lord President’s Communication, and report the results of any such Conference to this Council at their next Meeting.”

(Minutes, vol. vii., p. 117.)

The President communicated to the Committee the following Letter which he had addressed to the Lord President of the Council :

OFFICE OF GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,
32, SOHO SQUARE,

July 15th, 1869.

MY LORD,

On behalf of the General Medical Council, whose Annual Session closed this week, I beg leave to thank your Lordship for your courteous and valuable communication made to them in Mr. SIMON’S letter of the 14th of May last.

The Medical Council have learned with much pleasure that your Lordship will be prepared during the Parliamentary recess to take into consideration not only the proposals in the Draft Bill already submitted to you, but also evidence relating to the working of the Medical Act, and the success that has attended the labours of the Council in endeavouring to carry out that Act.

The Medical Council will gladly avail themselves of your Lordship’s offer to entertain with them a full discussion of all points that may appear, either to your Lordship or themselves, to require consideration before the introduction of any Bill for the Amendment of the Medical Act.

Having, however, had occasion during their recent Session, to appoint a Committee of their own body to consider various points connected with the proposed amending Medical Act, and that Committee having prepared a Report, the Medical Council have thought it desirable that your Lordship should have an opportunity of perusing that Report prior to any conference with which you may favour them.

I beg leave, therefore, to enclose a copy of the Report in question. This Report, as a whole, has not been adopted by the Council; but certain Resolutions have been passed on the topics of which the Report treats. A copy of these Resolutions of the Council I have the honour of enclosing.

Your Lordship will observe, that in the Report of the Committee and in one of the Resolutions of the Council, special attention has been given to the important point on which you particularly desired to be informed, viz., the defective character of the provisions of the Act for securing a satisfactory and uniform minimum standard of admissibility to the *Medical Register*.

In regard to the constitution of the Medical Council, on which subject your Lordship desired to elicit the opinions of its members, the Report of the Committee and the Resolutions of the Council will, I trust, sufficiently indicate the full consideration which has been given to the question, and the conclusions at which the Council have arrived.

In the ordinary course of business the Medical Council will not re-assemble for their annual Session before next year; but, in the interval, their Executive Committee would be glad to offer to your Lordship the fullest explanations on any question relating to the Medical Act on which you may desire to be informed.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's obedient and faithful Servant,

(Signed) G. E. PAGET, M.D.,

President of the General Medical Council.

To the Right Honourable

The LORD PRESIDENT of Council.

The President also laid before the Committee the following Answer which had been returned to the foregoing Letter :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

20th July, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord President of Her Majesty's Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing copy of the Report of a Committee of the General Medical Council, appointed to consider the Amendment of the Medical Acts. The Lord President desires me to convey to you his thanks for this Report, and for the willingness which you express on the part of the Executive Committee to favour his Lordship hereafter with further information on questions relating to the Medical Act.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

G. E. PAGET, Esq., M.D., &c. &c. &c.,

President of the General Medical Council.

Resolved—That a Sub-Committee, consisting of the PRESIDENT, Dr. BENNETT, and Dr. ANDREW WOOD, be appointed to prepare a Statement on the subjects referred to in the Communication from the Lord President of the Privy Council of May 14th, 1869 (Minutes, vol. vii., pp. 6, 7), and that when that statement has been prepared, the President shall write to the Lord President, requesting that he will grant the Executive Committee an interview on the question of the Amendment of the Medical Acts.

4. A Letter having been read from Mr. OUVRY, relative to the Resolution of the General Medical Council with respect to the Report on State Medicine, the consideration of this subject was postponed to the next Meeting of the Committee.

5. *Read*—A Letter from Dr. COLLUM, complaining that English and Scottish Registered Surgeons are not eligible to the office of Surgeon to Irish County Infirmaries.

Resolved—That the President be requested to write to Dr. COLLUM, to the effect that the Executive Committee will take the first opportunity of representing this matter to the Government.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,

President.

Oct. 26th, 1869.

(No. 89.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

December 13th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Resolved*—That Dr. BENNETT and Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS be appointed to examine the Accounts of the General Medical Council, previous to their being submitted to the Executive Committee.

2. The President laid before the Committee the following Letter which he had addressed to the Lord President of the Privy Council, and the Answer which he had received :

OFFICE OF GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,
32, SOHO SQUARE, W.

November 30th, 1869.

MY LORD,

The Executive Committee of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom have directed me to request your Lordship to grant them the favor of an interview and conference on the question of the Amendment of the Medical Acts.

In accordance with the desire expressed in your Lordship's communication to the Medical Council for further explanation as to the operation of those Acts, the Committee have drawn up a statement, which I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship as soon as I know your pleasure in the matter.

As one Member of the Committee is resident in Edinburgh, and another in Dublin, I should esteem it a favour if your Lordship were to allow time to give notice to those gentlemen some few days before that which your Lordship may be pleased to fix for the interview.

I have the honour to be,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's faithful Servant,

(Signed) G. E. PAGET,

President of Medical Council.

[COPY.]

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

1st December, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord DE GREY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that it will afford his Lordship pleasure to receive the Deputation, upon the subject of the Amendment of the Medical Acts, at this Office at 12 o'clock, upon Tuesday, the 14th instant.

I remain, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) BRUCE M. SETON.

G. E. PAGET, Esq., M.D.,

&c. &c. &c.,

Office of General Medical Council,

32, Soho Square, W.

3. The Sub-Committee appointed at the last Meeting presented the following Statement, which they had prepared in pursuance of the Resolution then passed :

A STATEMENT ADDRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL TO THE LORD PRESIDENT OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

To the Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship having intimated your readiness to confer with the General Council of Medical Education and Registration on the subject of an amending Medical Act, the Council have authorized us, as their Executive Committee, to represent them in this conference; but, before entering on any discussion personally, we have felt that it would be desirable, and in accordance with your Lordship's expressed opinion, that we

should submit for your consideration a brief *résumé* of the working of the Medical Act, during the eleven years that it has been in operation.

We hope thus to be able to inform your Lordship as to the "merits and success of the Act, viewed as a whole," and also to point out wherein it has failed of accomplishing all that might have been anticipated, and thus, as suggested in your Lordship's communication of the 14th May last, afford the requisite data "for forming a comprehensive judgment as the basis of any amending Bill to be introduced on the part of the Government."

In reference to two of the important duties assigned to the Council, it will not be necessary to occupy much of your Lordship's time.

The preparation of a national Pharmacopœia had long been felt to be an urgent national need, and, prior to the passing of the Medical Act of 1858, many fruitless efforts had been made to supply that need. The Medical Council have succeeded in accomplishing what appeared, previously, to be a hopeless task, in such a way as to have gained for the *British Pharmacopœia*, issued under their auspices, not only unqualified approval, both at home and in the Colonies, but also a very general acknowledgment that it is one of the best Pharmacopœias in existence.

A vast amount of valuable time and labour, and a large pecuniary expenditure, were necessarily devoted to this object. Such, however, has been the success of this important work, that it has already repaid its expenses, and the nation is provided with an authoritative standard and trustworthy guide, whereby the nature and composition of substances to be used in Medicine may be ascertained and determined. It would be superfluous to show either the value of the boon thus conferred on the Profession, or the benefit to the Public. A Standing Committee of the Council has been appointed to watch the progress of Pharmaceutical science, so that each new edition of this national work may be kept on a level with the advancement of science, and the requirements of the Profession.

An official Register of duly qualified Medical Practitioners, that should be available for the Government, as well as the public, had also been long felt to be a national desideratum; but no means existed for supplying this want prior to the passing of the Medical Act, by which the duty was imposed on the Medical Council.

The difficulties which encompassed this task can scarcely be estimated by those who have not essayed its fulfilment. Not only much care and labour were required, but also equal caution and discretion, both in the original formation of the Register, and in maintaining its accuracy and purity.

The List of Public Offices and Functionaries to which the *Medical Register* is supplied by the Government, sufficiently attests the public utility of this work; and the Medical Council confidently appeal both to the Profession and the Public at large, as to the success that has attended their efforts to fulfil this part of their duties. The judicial power conferred by the Act the Council have exercised whenever called upon to do so, and have thus erased from the Register the names of 22 persons convicted of felony, misdemeanour, or infamous conduct.

But by far the most important and difficult of the duties imposed on the Council, were those connected with the Education of Students who should in future claim to be placed on the Register as duly qualified Practitioners.

The chief causes of the loud demand, and the protracted struggle on the part of the Profession for the Medical Act, were the deep-felt necessity for a radical improvement in the Education of the main body of Medical Practitioners, and reciprocity of professional privileges in the three divisions of the kingdom. This latter object was, with some trifling exceptions, immediately attained on the passing of the Act.

Prior to 1858, although the education, both general and professional, of those who sought to pursue the higher walks of the Profession, was such as secured the supply of a certain number of well-educated gentlemen, and accomplished practitioners; yet

the strictly professional education of even these was, in many respects, seriously defective.

But as regarded the main body of the Profession, those to whom the bulk of the population must always look for Medical assistance, and those who are needed for the public service in the Army and Navy, the education was so defective that the Profession was in danger of being over-run with illiterate and incompetent men.

Of the various Public Bodies authorized to grant Licences to practise (nineteen in number) each issued its own regulations and had its own curriculum of study. Any attempt to raise the standard of qualification that might be made by any one Licensing Body might be, and often was, frustrated by the facilities offered to the student by some other Board; and in place of a well considered, uniform code of regulations for study and examinations, there was the utmost diversity and confusion.

One of the first objects of the Council was, therefore, to endeavour to harmonize the regulations of the various Licensing Bodies, and then to issue recommendations for such a minimum course of Study and Examinations as should secure for all persons obtaining their respective qualifications, the requisite knowledge and skill for the practice of their Profession. And here they, at once, encountered their greatest difficulty. This difficulty was twofold, and arose partly from the constitution of the Council, and partly from the very limited powers conferred by the Medical Act. This Act, whilst it provided for a Council comprising many of the most eminent Medical men in the three divisions of the kingdom, and representing all branches of the Profession, brought together a number of gentlemen who, though thoroughly well informed on the subjects on which they were called to legislate, and sincerely desirous to carry out, in the most efficient way, the objects of the Act, naturally viewed in a somewhat different light the various topics that were discussed, according as they affected either the different divisions of the kingdom or the different branches of the Profession. They also knew that, after the long course of independent and rival action of the various Licensing Bodies, these Bodies might look with a suspicious eye on any

recommendations that seemed likely to thwart their peculiar views and interfere with their regulations. It was necessary, therefore, to proceed with moderation and discretion, so as not needlessly to excite the opposition of any, nor to exert such powers as the Council possessed in what might seem a too despotic spirit. But the very limited nature of the powers conferred by the Act rendered this cautious and deliberate mode of procedure still more necessary. The Council, it is true, could issue (as they have actually done) such recommendations as they might think fit, but these recommendations could be enforced only by a decision of the Privy Council, which acts as a Court of Appeal under Sects. XX., XXI. & XXII. of the Medical Act. It would manifestly have been injudicious to have had recourse to the Privy Council with a view to enforce comparatively unimportant, or unessential matters. And, indeed, looking to the terms of the Act, it seems probable that such an application to the Privy Council, had it been judicious to make it, would have failed. Even in the case of important, or essential matters, it seemed wiser to look to it only as a last resort. The Council felt that they might fairly assume that, in time, and in proportion as it was seen that they were acting for the common good, the moral influence of the Council would increase, and their recommendations would acquire the force and authority of law. Nor have they in this respect been on the whole disappointed.

Full and free discussion soon showed that, on most of the important subjects brought under consideration, and it may be said, on all that demanded immediate action, there was a very general concurrence of opinion in the Council; and in regard of others, an equally general conviction that much careful preliminary inquiry and consideration would be requisite, before any final determination could even be attempted. Committees were accordingly appointed to inquire and report on the principal Educational questions, and the Reports of these Committees were circulated amongst the Licensing Bodies comprised in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, accompanied by a request for their observations thereon.

Having given due consideration to the observations thus offered

to them, the Council issued, from time to time, specific recommendations for the adoption of the Licensing Bodies. Of these recommendations some of the earliest related to a preliminary testing of candidates in subjects of General Education, before allowing them to commence their strictly Professional Education. The result has been, that Preliminary Examinations in subjects of General Education are now required by *all* the Licensing Bodies. Some of these Bodies, it is only fair to say, had indeed required such Preliminary Examinations prior to the Medical Act; but they were neither very extensive nor very searching.

The effect, however, of the recommendation of the Council has been, not only to make a preliminary Arts Examination general and compulsory, but also very much more complete and efficient.

The range of subjects comprised in these Examinations, as laid down by the Council, is such as to insure the possession of a fair amount of General Education by all candidates; and the fruits of this are already manifest, and of the most gratifying character. Year by year, in each division of the kingdom, there has been a vast improvement in the scientific and literary attainments of the younger members of the Profession. If it be alleged that this improvement is, in a measure, attributable to the general advance that has been made in the Education of the country at large, it is not the less true that to the labours of the General Medical Council must be attributed, in the main, the improved General Education of the mass of Medical Practitioners. Nor, when it is considered that the standard set up by the Council was a minimum one, intended for the mass of the Profession, can it be said to have been pitched too low; for, under the Medical Council's recommendation, it is required, that every one who desires to become a Student of Medicine shall have passed an examination in English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and in one of the following subjects, at his option, viz., Greek, French, German, and Natural Philosophy.

By visitation, inquiry or otherwise, the Council have endeavoured to secure that these Examinations shall be properly conducted and fairly judged. For the higher degrees and qualifications, the

Council have emphatically declared that the standard should be higher than that which they have recommended; but in the case of the ordinary Licence to practise, the Council were convinced by their knowledge of the results of Examinations actually in operation, that, had they at first fixed the standard too high, they would either have been unable to enforce it, or if rigidly enforced, they would have run no small risk of depriving the public of an adequate supply of Medical Practitioners.

As the General Education of the country makes progress, the standard of acquirements for all Medical Students may be, and ought to be raised.

It has been thought by some Members of the Council that a greater degree of uniformity and efficiency, than by the present system, would be secured, were there established one Board of Examiners for the Arts Examination in each division of the United Kingdom for all candidates who had not obtained an Arts Degree in a University. The present Medical Act, however, gives the Council no power to institute such a Board.

In respect of the *strictly professional* part of Medical Education, much has been done by the exercise of the power conferred by the Act, of supervision and visitation of the Examinations of the several Licensing Bodies, and by issuing such recommendations as seemed best adapted for remedying any serious defects, either in the course of study or modes of Examination; for, although a certain degree only of control can thus be exercised by the Council, this has proved so far sufficient that, as yet, they have encountered no such resistance to their Recommendations, as would have justified appeal to the Privy Council. And here it may be observed that the actual constitution of the Council has undoubtedly facilitated this adoption by the Licensing Bodies of recommendations issued by the Council.

From a Table prepared by a Committee of the Council, during its last Session,* it is evident that the Examination tests adopted by all the Licensing Bodies are of a tolerably stringent kind; and

* See Minutes of the General Council, vol. vii., p. 119.

though, on rare occasions, incompetent men may pass one Board, and be rejected by another, there is little encouragement for an incompetent man to present himself before any of the Boards.

A comparison of this table with similar tables prepared in previous years, will also show that, from year to year, a somewhat larger proportion of candidates has been rejected; thus indicating a steadily increasing stringency in the Examinations. All parts of the Examinations have, on the recommendation of the Council, been rendered more practical, and the actual knowledge of candidates has thus been more surely ascertained.

A most important improvement has been effected by the very general introduction of Clinical Examinations. Certain of the Licensing Bodies had greater facilities than others for applying this most valuable, not to say essential, test of competency, and it has, therefore, been earlier adopted and more fully carried out by some than by others. The recommendation of the Council on this head has, however, been generally accepted, and at the present time there are very few of the Examining Boards that have not adopted it.

With the results of their labours hitherto, in reference to the improvement of strictly Professional Education, the Council have no reason to be dissatisfied. They are, however, fully aware that much yet remains to be done; and they have sought from all available quarters to accumulate information, with a view to the issuing of recommendations for important and extensive modifications of the whole system of teaching and study. To this end an Educational Committee of Council has corresponded with, and received replies from, almost all the eminent teachers in this country, and have also obtained a *résumé* of the systems adopted in the principal Schools of the Continent. The mass of valuable evidence thus acquired, it is manifest, could not be collected, digested, and presented to the Council for consideration, except at a large expenditure of time and labour as well as money. A comprehensive Report has, however, been prepared by the Committee, and circulated among the Licensing Bodies and Members of Council preparatory to its full discussion at their next Session.

When it is considered how numerous and important are the questions that must be discussed in any such Report, and how many and varied are the interests concerned, it will not be thought matter of surprise that the Council has not sooner attained this crowning object of all their previous labours. Nor will they, probably, be said to be comparing great things with small, if they refer to the difficulties that Parliament has encountered, in its efforts to pass a General Education Bill, as some justification, if any be needed, of the non-completion hitherto, in all its details, of an entirely new scheme of Medical Education for the whole United Kingdom. From the information acquired, and the discussion which the subject has already received, the Council are convinced, that when the time arrives for their issuing definite recommendations on this extensive subject, they will exercise an important influence on all the Medical Schools and Licensing Bodies, even should the Council not receive from the Legislature increased powers for enforcing such recommendations.

There is, however, one very important point alluded to in the Draft Report of the Education Committee, to which we desire to make special reference, and that is, the desirableness of combining the Examinations of the Licensing Bodies, so as to form a single joint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom. In the Medical Act (1858) this important object was very inefficiently provided for, by a mere permissive Clause (Section XIX.), which allows any two or more of the Licensing Bodies, with the sanction of the Medical Council, to unite or co-operate in conducting Examinations required for Qualifications to be registered under the Act. This Clause has not hitherto been rendered operative to any great extent. In Scotland, however, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh have combined to grant a double Qualification in Medicine and Surgery; and in like manner the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons has combined for the same end with the Edinburgh College of Physicians. In England and Ireland efforts have, indeed, been made to bring about similar co-operation; and, although hitherto these efforts have been ineffectual, negotiations are

going on, which it is hoped will lead ere long to the desired end.

In the opinion of many Members of the Council, the Medical Act is deficient in not granting compulsory power to effect such amalgamations of Examining Boards as may seem desirable. The Council have already resolved to seek for power in any Amending Medical Act to refuse Registration to any candidate who has not been sufficiently examined both in Medicine and Surgery. It may, however, be questioned whether even this power would prove sufficient for the end in view, and whether it would not be desirable to grant to the Council power of enforcing amalgamations of Boards in the event of Recommendations of voluntary amalgamations not proving sufficient. In the Medical Bills introduced by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. HEADLAM, it is observable that, whilst due care was taken to preserve the rights of the Corporations, provision was made for common joint Examining Boards in each division of the kingdom. And it is probable that no more efficient Examining Boards for granting the initiatory Licence to practise all branches of Medicine and Surgery could be devised, than by combining the examining talent of the several Corporations with the aid of the Universities. Such combined divisional Examining Boards would probably also prevent any further and most undesirable multiplication of Licences to practise, which has resulted from the absence of a compulsory power of amalgamation.

Very soon after the passing of the Act, and the publication of the official Register, it became evident that, to a great extent, the Act would fail to effect one important object at which it aimed, viz., to prevent unqualified persons from imposing on the public by assuming Medical titles, and practising under them with impunity. And, in fact, Section XL., which enacted, or was intended to enact, penalties for unqualified persons practising under false Medical titles, has been found to have been drawn up so badly, that legal prosecutions for offences against this portion of the Act have more frequently failed than not. The public has thus been deceived, and the Profession discredited and dissatisfied. Loud and continued complaints have thus arisen, not only against

the Act, but also against the Council, for failure in remedying so great a grievance. As the Section now stands, any knave or impostor may, whilst assuming any Medical title that he pleases, elude the penalties of the Act, as was done by one clever fellow, by simply adding to his assumed title the words "*not* registered under the Medical Act." The Clause suggested by the Council in lieu of Section XL., will be found in the Draft Amending Bill, submitted for consideration of the Government. Some such Clause, in lieu of the present ineffective one, appears to be absolutely necessary. It is also deserving of consideration whether some better provision should not be made for initiating such legal prosecutions as the proposed Clause would warrant. The Council do not for a moment suppose that any Act of Parliament can, or ought to attempt to put down quackery, but, they submit that the Legislature ought, if possible, to protect the public from being deceived by the assumption of Medical titles by unqualified pretenders. Other Clauses have also been suggested, which, without altering the general scope or character of the Act, are intended to remedy defects which have become apparent in the working of the Act. These are all comprised in the Draft Bill submitted to your Lordship.

In reference to any modification in the constitution of the Council, we are not empowered to offer suggestions to your Lordship; but this much may be said, that for the working of the present or any similar Act, a deliberative, as well as an executive Body, would appear to be essential. As at present constituted, the Council is also essentially a representative Body. It is, however, asserted by many that it is not sufficiently representative of the whole Profession, and that the basis of representation should be considerably widened; but how this may be accomplished, without endangering the efficiency of the Body, whether for executive or deliberative purposes, has not been shown. The present Council has certainly been, ever since its formation, composed of men not only representing all branches of the Profession, practically acquainted with the wants of the Profession, and with the defects in our educational system, but

also holding such positions, whether social or professional, as to place them beyond the temptation of being influenced by any but the highest motives, or the danger of acting on hasty and immature judgment.

On looking back at the state of the Profession at large, prior to the passing of the Act, and at the Regulations and Examinations of the various Licensing Bodies as they then existed, no one who is acquainted with the present state of the Medical Profession can fail to see that a vast improvement has taken place, by which the public has benefited to an extent that it would be difficult to estimate. The efficiency of the public Medical Services, the character and acquirements of Poor Law Medical Officers, and the social and scientific position of the great mass of the Profession, have all undergone a vast change for the better; and however much room there may still be for improvement, it may fairly be questioned whether in any other country the public is supplied with a better qualified body of Medical Practitioners than that which this country already possesses.

We beg permission to leave for your Lordship's inspection certain printed papers and volumes referred to in the preceding statement, and have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's obedient Servants,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

*General Council of Medical Education and Registration
of the United Kingdom,
32, Soho Square, London. W.*

December 6, 1869.

The Registrar informed the Committee that the Statement had been sent to the LORD PRESIDENT, together with the following Documents, viz. :—

1. Recommendations issued by the Medical Council to the Licensing Bodies.
2. A recent Report of a Committee of the Medical Council on Medical Education.
3. The *Medical Register* for 1869.
4. The *Medical Students' Register* for 1869.
5. The *British Pharmacopæia*.
6. Minutes of proceedings of the Medical Council, its Executive Committee, and the three Branches, from their establishment in 1858 to the present time. The Reports contained in these volumes will enable your Lordship to judge of the pains and labour that have been bestowed on the subject of inquiries into Medical Education.
7. Recent Report of a Committee of the Medical Council on the subject of State Medicine, together with the Resolutions of the Committee thereon.

(Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.,
Registrar.

4. *Read*—A Correspondence between the President and the Lunacy Boards of England and Scotland, relative to the requirement by the Lunacy Acts that Certificates of Lunacy, in order to be valid, must be signed by Medical Practitioners resident in the same division of the United Kingdom as that in which the Asylum is situated.

Resolved—That this subject be brought under the notice of the LORD PRESIDENT of the Council at the Conference to-morrow (Minutes, vol. vii., pp. 52, 53).

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

Dec. 14th, 1869.

(No. 90.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

December 14th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee waited upon the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council, according to appointment, at 12 o'clock.

The President of the Medical Council having referred to the Statement already in his Lordship's hands (printed in the Minutes of the Executive Committee for December 13, 1869), drew his attention to the following points, not included in that document:

1. The desirability of remedying the inconvenience arising from the existing Lunacy Acts requiring that a Certificate of Insanity, in order to be valid, must have been signed by a Medical Practitioner resident in the same division of the United Kingdom as that in which the Asylum is situated.

2. The desirability of amending the Law which restricts the election of Surgeons to Irish County Infirmaries, to Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

3. The desirability of empowering the Medical Council to insert, if they see fit, in the *Medical Register*, a Qualification in State Medicine, in addition to any of the Qualifications sanctioned by the Medical Act.

The LORD PRESIDENT, having asked for information on various points from the several Members of the Committee, and especially with regard to the proposal for joint Examinations in each division of the kingdom, intimated that he would take the subject of a Medical Bill into serious consideration, and would take no steps without previous communication with the Executive Committee.

He stated that he would desire to have the opinion of the General Medical Council on the subject of the Bill, when he knew the period at which the Government might be able to take the Bill into consideration.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 15th, 1870.

(No. 91.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

February 15th, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The Report was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Committee appointed by the General Council, on the 10th July, 1869, to confer with the Licensing Bodies on the Education Report.

Ordered—That the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Licensing Bodies on the subject of Education and Examination be printed, and circulated confidentially among the Members of the Medical Council.

2. The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets were examined and considered, and the further consideration of them was adjourned to the next Meeting of the Committee.

3. *Read*—The Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 12th of July, 1869 (Minutes vol. vii. p. 134, sect. 7) viz. :

“ That it be referred to the Executive Committee to consider with Mr. OUVRY the Resolution of the Council with respect to the Report on State Medicine, and to take the steps necessary for carrying the Resolution into effect.

“ That the State Medicine Committee be reappointed, and that the Report and Appendix on State Medicine be forwarded by the Committee, with the Resolutions of the Council thereon, to the Licensing Bodies and persons interested in the subject of State Medicine, requesting their Observations thereon; and that the Committee present those Communications, or a digest of them, to the next Meeting of the Council.”

Read also a Communication from Mr. OUVRY, suggesting the requisite clauses.

Resolved—That the Executive Committee having communicated to the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council the general tenor of the Resolutions of the Medical Council with respect to State Medicine, and having delivered to His Lordship copies of the Report of the Committee thereon, deem it undesirable before the Meeting of the General Medical Council to enter into further detail on the subject with Mr. OUVRY.

4. *Ordered*—That the Medical Register for 1870 be forthwith published; and that 1000 copies be printed, in addition to the 2000 copies to be furnished for distribution by the Government; but that 500 copies only be, at present, bound.

5. *Ordered*—That an Alphabetical List be prepared and printed of all the Students registered during the year 1869; that the number of copies printed be 250; that two copies be supplied to each of the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and one copy to each of the Medical Schools and Hospitals.

6. The List of Examining Bodies, whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council, was revised preparatory to its being laid before the Council for recognition.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 16th, 1870.

(No. 92.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

February 16th, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned consideration of the Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets of the General and Branch Councils having been resumed, the Accounts were approved.

Ordered—That the Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets be circulated with the Minutes ; and that, pursuant to Sect. XLIV. of the Medical Act, Returns of the General and Branch Councils be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the month of March, and published with the Minutes and with the *Medical Register*.

2. *Read*—The following Resolution, passed by the General Medical Council on the 10th July, 1869 (Minutes, vol. vii., p. 77):

“That it be remitted to the Executive and Finance Committees jointly to consider and to report on the best means of lessening the expenditure of the Council.”

The Committee, in conjunction with Dr. QUAIN on the part of the Finance Committee, proceeded to consider the best means of lessening the expenditure of the Council, and agreed to certain Resolutions, to be embodied in a Report for submission to the General Council.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 22nd, 1870.

ACCOUNT of the "BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA," for the Year ending January 5th, 1870.

1870.—January 5th.		£	s.	d.
To RECEIPTS:				
Balance as per last Statement:—				
In Bank		544	2	0
Sale of "British Pharmacopœia," viz.:				
1,416 copies at 4s. 6d. each		318	12	0
118 " Trade Allowance, <i>i.e.</i> 1-13th.				
17,429 " previously sold.				
18,963 Total number sold.				
Total Receipts		862	14	0
" Expenditure		525	8	0
Balance		£337	6	0
1870.—January 5th.				
By DISBURSEMENTS:				
Fee to Dr. REDWOOD, for Annual Report on				
Pharmacy		25	0	0
Re-issue of 5,000 copies		493	2	6
Advertisements		2	8	0
Despatch Box		4	17	6
Balance		525	8	0
		337	6	0
		£862	14	0

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**BALANCE "CASH ACCOUNT" of the BRANCH COUNCIL for ENGLAND of the GENERAL COUNCIL of MEDICAL
EDUCATION and REGISTRATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ending January 5th, 1870.**

1870.—Jan. 5. £ s. d. £ s. d.

To RECEIPTS:

Balances as per last Statement, viz.:

From Scotland, Per-Centage Rate (1868)	378	3	8
From Ireland ditto (1868)	410	15	7
Deposited at the Union Bank of London	1300	0	0
Due from Pharmacopœia Account	543	2	3
At Bankers	445	2	4
For Registers	284	6	6
For Penalty	10	0	0
In Registrar's hands	32	14	7½
	3402 7 9½		

Registration Fees, viz.:

435 at £5 0 0 each	2175	0	0
22 at 2 0 0 "	44	0	0
251 at 0 5 0 "	62	15	0
	2281 15 0		

Half-a-Year's Dividend on £21,000 Three

per Cent. Consols 307 2 6

Half-a-Year's Dividend on £23,000 Three

per Cent. Consols 337 16 3

844 18 0

Amount borrowed from Pharmacopœia Account 286 5 0

£6615 8 0½

1870.—Jan. 5.

By DISBURSEMENTS:

Fees to Council, viz.:

NAMES.	No. of Sittings.	Fees.	Travelling Expenses.	Total.
The President	3	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. 0 0 0	£ s. d. 12 12 0
Barrows, Dr. (late President)	1	2 2 0	..	2 2 0
Bennett, Dr.	3	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Hawkins, C. H., Esq.	3	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Cooper, G., Esq.	3	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Acland, Dr.	2	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 8 0
Humphry, Dr.	1	2 2 0	2 2 0	4 4 0
Emmett, Dr.	1	2 2 0	0 0 0	2 2 0
Storrar, Dr.	3	8 6 0	..	8 6 0
Sharpey, Dr.	2	4 4 0	..	4 4 0
Parke, Dr.	1	2 2 0	2 2 0	4 4 0
Quain, Dr.	3	6 6 0	..	6 6 0
Ramsey, Dr.	3	6 6 0	12 12 0	18 18 0
		60 18 0	33 12 0	94 10 0

Fees to Council	£ s. d. 60 18 0	£ s. d.
Travelling Expenses	33 12 0	
	94 10 0	

Salaries:

Registrar, one year, to November 25th	200	0	0
Clerks, one year, to December 25th	200	0	0

400 0 0

Stationery	11	19	10
Printing	0	10	0
Postage	25	18	5
Rent	60	0	0
Gratuity to Hall Porter	8	8	0
Sundries (including Messenger)	11	14	7

642 0 10

Purchase of £2000 Three per Cent. Consols 1802 10 0

Per-Centage Rate towards Expenses of the General Council 2622 4 4

Loan from Pharmacopœia Account 280 5 0

Advanced by English Branch Council, the

Per-Centage Rate for Scotland (1869) . £611 1 0

" " Ireland (1869) . 713 5 8

At Bankers 143 0 5

In Registrar's hands 20 14 6½

1489 2 4½

Deduct Loan due to Pharmacopœia Account 288 5 0

1201 17 4½

£6615 8 0½

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found correct.

(Signed)

JAMES R. BENNETT, M.D.

CÆSAR H. HAWKINS.

January 22nd, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL, AND PER-CENTAGE RATE

Chargeable to the Three Branch Councils for England, Scotland, and Ireland, of the said General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

1870.—January 5.

To RECEIPTS:

To Cash for Sale of Registers, viz.:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2000 copies supplied to Government	250	0	0						
113 to Booksellers at 3s. 6d. per copy	19	15	0						
7 Trade allowance.									
6 at 4s. per copy			1	12	0				
Free copies to those persons who registered in 1868—									
113 England.									
100 Scotland.									
130 Ireland.									
2471				271	7	6			
To Cash for Penalties—re William Whalley				4	19	0			
" " " Thomas Holland and									
Peter Norman Webster, at Hales Owen				42	15	0			
							310	2	0
To Cash advanced by Branch Council for England, on account of General Council (being 80½ per Cent. on £404 10s. 7d., the total receipts of the several Branch Councils, plus 7s. 6d.—see below)							5040	11	0

PER-CENTAGE CALCULATION.

RECEIPTS of the Branch Councils respectively:

	Per.	Interest.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England	2261 15 0	044 18 0	2320 13 0
Scotland	617 10 0	04 10 10	622 0 10
Ireland	732 0 0	04 2 0	700 2 0
	£3631 6 0	£773 11 7	£4404 18 7

PER-CENTAGE payable by each of the Three Branch Councils:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
England	on 2020 13 0 will pay	2621	10	4	deficiency	0	0	0
Scotland	on 082 0 10 will pay	611	0	0	deficiency	1	5	0
Ireland	on 790 2 0 will pay	713	4	2	deficiency	1	0	0
Total receipts	£4404 18 7							
To which add deficiency	0 7 9							
	£4405 4 4							
Total Per-Centage Rate payable to the General Council.				£5040	11	0		

£4205 13 0

1870.—January 5.

By DISBURSEMENTS:
Fees to Council to January 5, 1870, viz.:

NAMES.	Fees for Attendance at General Council.			Additional Fees beyond 200 miles.		Travelling Expenses at General Council.		Hotel Expenses.		Fees for Attendance at Executive Committees.			Travelling Expenses beyond 200 miles.		Hotel Expenses.		TOTAL.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	d.	
The President (Dr. Burrows)	42	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	62	10
Bennett, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	10
Hawkins, Mr.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	62	10
Copey, Mr.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	10
Adams, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	2	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	92	8
Page, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	2	2	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	96	12
Embleton, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	0	0	6	6	13	13	..	..	..	..	81	15
Storrie, Dr.	62	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	82	10
Wood, Dr. Alex.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	82	10
Wood, Dr. Andrew.	62	10	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	12	12	25	4	14	14	145	14
Fleming, Dr.	62	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	0	0	12	12	..	..	85	1
Macdonald, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	12	12	..	..	84	0
Thomson, Dr.	62	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	0	0	12	12	..	..	84	0
Smith, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	13	13	37	10	50	6	172	4
Hargrave, Mr.	62	10	..	10	10	..	..	8	8	13	13	..	..	..	..	84	0
Leat, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	13	13	..	..	..	..	84	0
Arpjohn, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	13	13	..	..	..	..	84	0
Carrigan, Sir D., Bt.	62	10	..	10	10	..	..	8	8	12	12	..	..	..	..	84	0
Sharkey, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	60	0
Parke, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	12	12	..	..	..	..	67	4
Quinn, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	10
Ramsay, Dr.	62	10	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	12	12	..	..	..	..	82	10
Christison, Dr.	62	10	..	10	10	..	..	0	0	13	13	..	..	..	..	84	0
Stokes, Dr.	47	5	0	..	..	8	8	8	8	10	10	..	..	..	..	76	13
	1230	0	136	10	10	123	18	210	0	140	14	112	7	1002	0		

Fees for Attendance at General Council	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Additional Fees beyond 200 miles	1230	0	0			
Travelling Expenses on account of General Council	136	10	0			
Hotel Expenses	210	0	0			
				1700	8	0

Fees for Attendance at Executive Committees	107	3	0			
Additional Fees beyond 200 miles	33	12	0			
Travelling Expenses	07	13	0			
Hotel Expenses	14	14	0			
				263	1	0

Salaries:						
Registrar, to 25th November, 1869	500	0	0			£1002 0 0
Clerks, to 25th December, 1869	250	0	0			500 0 0

Printing:						
Register, 5000 Copies	529	1	8			
Reading 800	36	12	4			
Quarterly Lists of New Names	33	12	0			
Register of Students	18	15	0			
Minutes, Programmes, &c., at Meeting of General Council in 1869	208	10	0			
Medical Education Reports	159	0	0			
Sole Medicine Reports	118	16	0			
Executive Committee	20	6	0			
Sixth volume of Minutes (second portion)	40	0	0			
Seventh volume of Minutes (first portion)	45	10	0			
Seventh volume of Minutes (second portion)	38	0	0			
General Printing	28	4	0			
				1520	18	0

Reat.						
Law Expenses (incurred in 1868)	27	13	6			
Postage	36	19	6			
Stationery	44	11	4			
Advertisements	32	7	0			
Penalties contributed to defray expenses of Prosecutions	28	1	6			
Incidentals:						
Clerks additional for services on the State Medicine and Educational Committees	60	0	0			
Dr. Beigel, Education Report	16	16	0			
Mr. Wilson, ditto	7	7	0			
Refundments and other Expenses at the General Council Meeting in 1869	37	12	1			
Gratuity to the Officials at the College of Physicians	21	0	0			
Assistance in making up the list of 2000 names for the Stationery Office, for circulating the Register	8	0	0			
Office Furniture	5	11	2			
Sundries (including Messenger)	34	10	8			
				174	16	11

£4265 13 6

Total Expenses of the General Council for 1869	£	s.	d.
	4265	13	0
Deduct Receipts for Sale of Registers, and Penalties			519 2 0
Expenditure of General Council to be paid by Per-Centage Rate	£	5040	11 0

RETURNS to
BRAN
Section

1870.

Jan. 5.	To Cash
	„ Cash
	„ Cash
	land
	„ Cash
	land
	„ Cash for 6
	„ Cash for 2
	„ Cash for 3
	„ Dividends
	Council
	„ Dividends
	Council
	„ Dividends
	Council
	„ Cash for S
	„ Cash for P

RETURNS to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the GENERAL COUNCIL, and of the BRANCH COUNCILS for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, for the Year ending January 5th, 1870, pursuant to Section XLIV. of the Medical Act (1868).

RECEIPTS.
GENERAL COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	To Cash for sale of Registers				271	7	6
	" Cash for Penalties				47	14	6
	" Cash from Branch Council for England, its proportion of Disbursements	2022	4	4			
	" Cash from Branch Council for Scotland, its proportion of Disbursements	611	1	9			
	" Cash from Branch Council for Ireland, its proportion of Disbursements	712	6	8			
					3946	11	9
					4265	13	9

EXPENDITURE.
GENERAL COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	By Fees to Council for Attendance at General Meetings				1239	0	0
	" Fees (additional) to Members of Council who reside beyond 200 miles from London				136	10	0
	" Travelling Expenses on account of General Council				123	18	0
	" Hotel Expenses				210	0	0
					1709	8	0
	" Fees for Attendance at Executive Committees, and additional fees beyond 200 miles				140	14	0
	" Travelling and Hotel Expenses				119	7	0
					253	1	0
	" Salaries (Registrar and Clerks)				850	0	0
	" Printing Register and Quarterly Lists				652	0	0
	" Printing Register of Students				18	16	0
	" Printing State Medicine and Educational Reports				307	18	6
	" Law Expenses (incurred in 1868)				27	13	6
	" Printing, Stationery, Postage, Advertising, Rent, and other Disbursements				736	11	3
					4265	13	9

PHARMACEUTICA.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	To Balance as per last Statement:—						
	In Bank				644	2	0
	" Sale of "British Pharmacopœia," viz:—						
	1416 copies				318	12	0
	118 " Trade allowance						
	17,429 " previously sold						
	18,563 Total number sold				4862	14	0

PHARMACEUTICA.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	By Fee to Dr. Greenwood				25	0	0
	" Re-issue of 5,000 copies				493	2	6
	" Advertisement				3	8	0
	" Despatch Box				4	17	6
	" Balance				525	8	0
					337	6	0

ENGLISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	To Balance on 5th January, 1869				3402	7	9½
	" Cash for 22 Fees, at £2 each				44	0	0
	" Cash for 435 Fees, at £2 each				2172	0	0
	" Cash for 261 Fees, at 6s. each				62	15	0
					2281	15	0
	" Dividends on £25,000 Three per Cent. Consols				644	18	0
					46329	1	6½

ENGLISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	By Fees to Council for Attendance and Travelling Expenses				94	10	0
	" Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Postage, and other Disbursements				547	12	10
	" Purchase of £2000 Three per Cent. Consols				1862	10	0
	" Per-Centage Rate, pursuant to Sect. XIII. of the Medical Act				2627	3	4½
	" Balance				1201	17	4½
					46329	1	6½

SCOTTISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	To Balance in Bank on 5th January, 1869				643	2	0
	" Cash for 119 Fees, at £2 each				238	0	0
	" Cash for 5 Fees, at £2 each				10	0	0
	" Cash for 50 Fees, at 6s. each				12	10	0
					617	10	0
	" Dividends on £3000 Three per Cent. Consols				68	12	6
	" Interest allowed by Bank of Scotland on account of 1868				5	18	4
					41225	3	7

SCOTTISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	By Fees to Council for Attendance and Travelling Expenses				55	14	0
	" Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, and other Disbursements				229	5	7
	" Per-Centage Rate, pursuant to Sect. XIII. of the Medical Act				611	1	9
	" Balance				428	1	3
					41225	3	7

IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	To Cash for 2 Fees, at £2 each				4	0	0
	" " Council				715	0	0
	" Cash for 62 Fees, at 5s. each				15	0	0
					732	0	0
	" Cash for Half Year's Dividend on £2182 5s. 8d. New Three per Cents				31	3	8
	" Cash for Half Year's Dividend on £2241 2s. 2d. New Three per Cents				32	15	4
	" Balance				353	17	4
					41879	19	4

IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL.

1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	By Balance due on 5th January, 1869				71	3	10
	" Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, and other Disbursements				35	14	0
	" Per-Centage Rate, pursuant to Sect. XIII. of the Medical Act				209	15	10
	" Purchase of £108 16s. 8d. New Three per Cents				713	6	8
	" Balance				100	0	0
					41879	19	4

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CHARGE.

January 5, 1870.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, Branch Council for England					3402	7	9½
" Balance in hand, Branch Council for Scotland					643	2	0
					4046	30	6½
Do deduct, Branch Council for Ireland					71	3	10
					3974	6	8½
" Cash at Bankers on account of Pharmacopœia					644	2	0
" Cash for sale of Pharmacopœia in 1869					318	12	0
					862	14	0
" Cash for 697 Fees at £2 each					3485	0	0
" Cash for 29 Fees at £2 each					58	0	0
" Cash for 353 Fees at 6s. each					86	5	0
					3631	5	0
" Dividends on Stock, English Branch Council					614	18	9
" Dividends on Stock, Scotch Branch Council					64	10	10
" Dividends on Stock, Irish Branch Council					64	2	0
					773	11	7
" Cash for Sale of Registers in 1869					271	7	6
" Cash for Penalties					47	14	6

DISCHARGE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Fees to Members for Attendance at General Council					1239	0	0
" Additional Fees for Members residing beyond 200 miles from London					136	10	0
" Travelling Expenses					123	18	0
" Hotel Expenses on Members of General Council					210	0	0
					1709	8	0
" Fees and Additional Fees for Attendance at Executive Committees					140	14	0
" Travelling and Hotel Expenses					112	7	0
					253	1	0
" Salaries to Registrar and Clerks					850	0	0
" Printing the Register and Quarterly Lists					662	0	0
" Printing Register of Students					18	16	0
" Printing State Medicine and Educational Reports					307	18	6
" Printing, Stationery, Postage, Advertising, Rent, & other Disbursements					736	11	3
					1726	11	3
" Law Expenses (incurred in 1868)					27	13	6
					4265	13	9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL IN 1869					4265	13	9
" Pharmacopœia Expenses					626	8	0
" Salaries, Printing, &c., ENGLISH BRANCH COUNCIL					547	12	10
" Fees for Attendance and Travelling					94	10	0
					649	0	10
" Salaries, Printing, &c., SCOTCH BRANCH COUNCIL					229	5	7
" Fees for Attendance and Travelling					66	14	0
					286	0	7
" Salaries, Printing, &c., IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL					269	15	10
" Fees for Attendance					35	14	0
					205	0	10
" £2000 Three per Cent. Stock, purchased by ENGLISH BRANCH COUNCIL					1862	10	0
" 2108 16s. 8d. SINK, purchased by IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL					100	0	0
					1062	10	0
January 5, 1870.							
" Balance to credit of ENGLISH BRANCH COUNCIL					1201	17	4½
" Balance to credit of SCOTCH BRANCH COUNCIL					428	1	3
					1629	18	7½
Do deduct, IRISH BRANCH COUNCIL					363	17	4
					1246	1	3½
" Balance to credit of Pharmacopœia Committee					337	6	0
					42,560	19	5½

£42,560 19 5½

(Signed) WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D., }
RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., } Treasurers.
FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D., } Registrar.

(No. 93.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 OF THE
 GENERAL COUNCIL
 OF
 MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

*February 22nd, 1870.**Present—*Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Report :

The Executive and Finance Committees appointed July 10, 1869, jointly to consider and to report on the best means of lessening the expenditure of the Council, having carefully examined into and considered the several items of expenditure, beg leave to make the following remarks and recommendations in respect to some of the principal charges :—

MEETINGS OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

The joint Committees recommend that the duration of the Annual Session of the General Council be limited by Standing Order to seven days ; the remaining business, if any, to be transacted by the Executive Committee ; the meetings of the Executive Committee being held in continuation of that of the General Council.

The joint Committees feel that, if this Recommendation be adopted, the Council would naturally support the President in the exercise of his discretion, in controlling the debates, so as to economise, as far as possible, the time of the Council.

PRINTING.

The Register.—The duty of publishing the Register occasions a large yearly expense to the Council. The net cost of the Register and Quarterly Lists (after deducting moneys received) was last year £394 3s. 6d. The 2000 copies supplied to Government cost more than is paid for them by 1s. 5d. per copy. The Committees recommend that the Executive Committee, with the Treasurers, consult with the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, with the view of reducing the expense. They also recommend that only one Supplementary List be published annually, viz., at Midsummer, instead of the four Quarterly Lists.

Reports.—The Committees recommend that Chairmen of Committees be directed to give, in most cases, in abstract only, the various documents and other evidence on which their reports are

founded ; it being understood that in all cases the original documents will be preserved for reference ; and, that Reports drawn up when the General Council is not sitting, be printed only by direction of the President and Treasurers.

Minutes, &c.—A considerable saving has been effected in the printing of the Minutes and the Annual Volume by the operation of the Financial Recommendations of last year. Nevertheless, those expenses are still very large. The Committees therefore advise that the Business Committee and the Council be vigilant in limiting as far as possible the quantity of documentary matter to be printed in the Programmes and the Minutes.

The Committees are of opinion that the printing of the Volumes of Minutes should be under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolved—By the Executive Committee, with Mr. COOPER on the part of the Finance Committee, that this Report be adopted, and recommended for adoption by the General Council.

2. The Committee proceeded to prepare and arrange the Business for the General Council.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

February 23rd, 1870.

(No. 94.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

February 23rd, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee resumed the preparation of the business for the consideration of the General Council, and arranged the Programme.

(No. 95.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

*March 16th, 1870.**Present—*Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Resolved*—That notice be given to MESSRS. SPOTTISWOODE to distribute the type of the *British Pharmacopæia*.

2. The Committee then went, by appointment, to the Privy Council Office, for the purpose of conferring with the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council on the subject of the Amendment of the Medical Acts.

3. On the return of the Committee, a Communication from the Foreign Office, received in September last, was read, transmitting, by direction of the EARL OF CLARENDON, a Translation of a Letter addressed by the Rector of the University of Munich to Her Majesty's Minister in that Capital, in which was expressed, together with thanks for the presentation by the British Government of a copy of *The Nomenclature of Diseases*, an earnest desire that various Reports published in this country, regarding the public health, might be bestowed upon the Medical Faculty of the Munich University.

Among these Reports were specified those issued by the General Council of Medical Education.

Resolved—That the Committee approve of the Registrar's having already transmitted, in accordance with the foregoing request, to Munich, through the kindness of the EARL OF CLARENDON, the Reports of the Committees of the Medical Council on Professional Education, and on State Medicine. And that the Registrar be further instructed to transmit in like manner, copies of the *British Pharmacopæia*, the *Medical Register*, and the *Minutes of the Medical Councils*; and to add that other Reports and Documents issued by the General Medical Council, will in future be sent to the University of Munich.

4. *Read*—A Communication from COLONEL HENDERSON, Chief Commissioner of Police, relative to Offensive Advertisements, published in the *Illustrated Police News*.

Resolved—That the persons advertising, not being Registered under the Medical Act, are not amenable to the Medical Council.

5. *Read*—A Letter from the Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, conveying thanks to the Medical Council for having added the Voluntary Examinations of Christ's College, Canterbury, New Zealand, to the Examinations accepted by the Council, as satisfactory evidence of General Education, prior to entrance on Medical Study.

6. *Read*—A Memorial from certain Registered Medical Practitioners, residing and practising in the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand, complaining that the Medical Board constituted in the year 1867 by an Act passed by the General Assembly of that Colony, had allowed to be registered under that Act, as "Qualified Medical Practitioners," persons who had produced no proof of having received a Medical Education, or of Professional Skill or Knowledge; such Registration having been improperly allowed under one of the provisions of the Act, viz.: "That every Person shall be entitled to be Registered under this Act, who was in actual practice in Medicine or Surgery in New Zealand before 1857."

Resolved—That in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the grievance complained of is a real one, injurious alike to the Medical Profession and the Public in New Zealand; that the Medical Council has no power of remedying this grievance, but the Executive Committee consider it their duty to transmit the Memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his consideration.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,

President.

April 7th, 1870.

(No. 96.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

April 7th, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Read—A Communication from the Privy Council Office, respecting the Government Medical Bill, the consideration of which engaged the Committee during the present Meeting; and the further consideration of which was adjourned to the following day.

The PRESIDENT intimated that the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council would be ready to receive the Committee at 11 o'clock on the following morning.

The Committee adjourned until next day, at 10 a.m.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

April 8th, 1870.

(No. 97.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

April 8th, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

After a conference, of nearly two hours' duration, with the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council, the Committee resumed its Meeting.

1. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the Branch Council for Ireland, on the 1st instant :

“*Resolved*—That the attention of the PRESIDENT of the General Medical Council be drawn to the following Resolution (*vide* Minutes of General Council of February 28th, 1870, vol. viii., p. 39) viz. :

“‘That a Committee be appointed to communicate with the Government in the preparation of an Amending Medical Bill.

“‘That the PRESIDENT be instructed to summon the Council in time to consider the provisions of such Bill before it passes into Committee in either House of Parliament.’

“That this Branch Council is unanimously of opinion that it will be in proper accordance with the instructions given to the PRESIDENT in the above Resolution, to defer assent to, or dissent from, any proposed alteration ‘in the provisions of the said Bill’ until the PRESIDENT (as instructed in the above Resolution) has summoned the Council to consider the Bill in its entirety.”

(Signed) WM. HARGRAVE,

1st April, 1870.

Chairman.

2. After full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Executive Committee unanimously resolved that although the Government Bill is to be read a second time in the House of Lords on the 2nd of May, and will go into Committee on the 5th of May ; and although it was resolved by the General Medical

Council at their last Session, "That the PRESIDENT be instructed to summon the Council in time to consider the provisions of such Bill before it passes into Committee in either House of Parliament" (*see* Minutes of General Council, vol. viii., p. 39), it is desirable that the Meeting of the General Council should be deferred till the Bill is ready to be introduced into the House of Commons, when the whole matter can be best discussed. And they recommend that the PRESIDENT should address a Letter to all the Members of the General Council, asking their individual opinions as to the expediency of the Meeting of the General Council being deferred, as suggested; and that he should be guided in the matter by the general opinion of the Members.

3. *Read*—The following Resolution, passed by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, on the 21st March :

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN, 25th March, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the President and Council of this College to forward you a copy of the following Resolution, passed at a Meeting of the Council, held on the 21st instant, viz.:

"That the Council of this College warmly approves of, and has endeavoured to promote a joint Examination Board for this Division of the Kingdom, and is much concerned to learn that its opinions on this subject have been misunderstood by some Members of the General Medical Council."

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN BRENNEN.

Registrar.

DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS.

Registrar of the General Medical Council.

4. *Read*—The following Minute of a Conference between the Universities and Medical Corporations of Scotland :

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

A Conference between the Universities and Medical Corporations of Scotland (each of which was represented by Delegates) was held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, on Saturday 2nd April, 1870.

The Conference concurred in opinion that a Conjoint Examining Board should be formed on the principles of the Resolution (No. 2 of Minutes of 26th February, 1870, vol. viii., p. 32) of the General Medical Council. An impression seems to have prevailed in other quarters, that the Universities and Corporations of Scotland were opposed to the principles of that Resolution, and to carrying out that Resolution. The objections they forwarded to the Medical Council were directed to a very different proposal, which was sent to them for their opinion before the last Meeting of the Medical Council, which eventually was not brought before that Meeting, and which it is understood, that all parties are now agreed in considering objectionable.

(Signed) A. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS,
*President of the Royal College of Physicians,
Chairman of the Conference.*

5. The Committee then entered into a careful consideration of the Clauses, *seriatim*, of the proposed Government Bill.

6. The Registrar was directed to send three copies of the Government Bill, as soon as it should be printed, to each of the Bodies in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

April 27th, 1870.

(No. 98.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

*April 27th, 1870.**Present—*Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded, in accordance with the Standing Order, to arrange the business for the consideration of the General Council, and prepared a Programme.

(No. 99.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

June 2nd, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. ACLAND.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. A Letter was read from Dr. ANDREW WOOD expressing his regret that he was prevented by indisposition from attending this Meeting of the Executive Committee.

2. *Read*—the following Letter, which had been received from the Privy Council Office :

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
May 7th, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by LORD DE GREY to convey to you, as well as to the Members of the General Council of Medical Education, the expression of his sincere thanks for the flattering Resolution adopted on the 4th instant, and of which LORD DE GREY received intimation in your letter of the 6th instant.

I remain,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) BRUCE M. SETON.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

3. *Read*—the following Letter from the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
May 20th, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the LORD PRESIDENT to state to you, as well for your own information as in order that the fact may be communicated at any convenient opportunity, to the Members of the Medical Council, that the retention of the number 3, in the reprint after Amendment of the Medical Bill, Clause II. (10th line of page 5), is an oversight, and that the Amendment of it to 6, in conformity with the alteration made in Clause 7, will be proposed by his Lordship.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

Dr. PAGET,
Cambridge.

4. *Read*—the following Correspondence with the Medical Department of the Privy Council :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
May 10th, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council to ask you to consider the inclosed Amendment of the Medical Act, 1858, which has been suggested by the Registrar-General, and on the effect of which you, as Registrar of the General Medical Council, will doubtless be able to give the LORD PRESIDENT valuable advice.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS,
32, *Soho Square, W.*

MEDICAL ACT, 1858, AMENDMENT BILL.

“ Page 7, line 17, after ‘deceased’ add ‘and every Registrar of Deaths in the United Kingdom on registering the death of any Medical Practitioner shall forthwith transmit by post to the Registrar of the General Council, and the Registrar of the Branch Council, a certificate, under his own hand, of such death, with the particulars of time and place of death; and on the receipt of such certificate, the Medical Registrar shall erase the name of such deceased Medical Practitioner from the Register, and shall transmit to the Registrar of deaths the cost of such certificate and transmission, and may charge the cost thereof as an expense of his office.’ ”

“ Page 14, line 36, after ‘forty’ insert ‘and forty-five.’ ”

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

May 11th, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter, dated May 10, 1870, and inclosing, by direction of the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy

Council, an Amendment of the Medical Act (1858) suggested by the Registrar-General.

I should fear that this Amendment would entail on the Medical Council an additional expense which the funds at its disposal would be ill able to bear. More especially if, contrary to the desire expressed in a Resolution passed by the General Council on Tuesday, May 3rd, the Council should also have to bear the expenses of prosecutions under the 22nd section of the Amending Bill.

Very soon after the passing of the Medical Act in 1858, the Registrar-General addressed to me a claim for payment of the statutable fees due to Registrars of Deaths for all Certificates sent to this office, by virtue of the 45th section of the Medical Act (1858).

I submitted this claim to the Executive Committee, by whom it was considered that Certificates of Deaths were sent here not, as stated by the Registrar-General, *for the benefit solely of the Medical Council*, but rather *for the benefit of the public*, in accordance with the Preamble to the Medical Act (1858), wherein it is stated, or at least clearly implied, that the Medical Register is intended for the benefit of the public.

So that it would be a hardship to impose the cost of a provision made for the public good on the Medical Profession alone.

More especially as many of the Certificates of Deaths sent to this Office relate to Medical Practitioners who were never Registered, and these are of no use whatsoever towards keeping the Medical Register correct.

Accordingly, I was instructed by the Executive Committee to return an answer to the claim preferred by the Registrar-General, which was so far effectual that the claim has not hitherto been repeated since that time.

I beg leave to send you herewith a copy of the letter received from the Registrar-General in 1858, and likewise of the instructions given to me for answering that letter (Minutes, General Medical Council, for Dec. 21, 1858, vol. i., pp. 167-9). I do so because they seem to me to contain a statement of facts which may be useful for understanding the matter to which they relate. And, if you are good enough also to lay before the LORD PRESIDENT of the Privy Council the reasons which I have ventured to adduce against the adoption of the Amendment suggested by

the Registrar-General, I cannot but hope that his Lordship may not consider it necessary or right that this Amendment should be adopted.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed)

FRANCIS HAWKINS,

Registrar.

JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S.,
&c. &c. &c.

Resolved—That this Committee approve of the answer of the Registrar to the Communication from the Privy Council, relating to the Amendment proposed by the Registrar-General; and consider that it will be right steadfastly to oppose any such provision as that suggested by the Registrar General.

5. *Read*—the following Letter and Resolution of the House of Commons, received by the PRESIDENT from the Home Office:

WHITEHALL,

27th May, 1870.

SIR,

The QUEEN having been pleased to comply with the Prayer of a humble Address presented to HER MAJESTY in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons dated 24th May, 1870 (of which I enclose a copy), for Returns relating to the Medical Act 1858, I am directed by Mr. Secretary BRUCE to request that you will be so good as to furnish him with such Returns accordingly at your earliest convenience, in order that they may be laid before the House of Commons.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

*To the PRESIDENT of the General
Medical Council.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

—
Tuesday 24th May, 1870.

Medical Act
 (1858)
 (Licensing
 Bodies).

Resolved—"That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, a Return from each of the Licensing Bodies named in the Schedule of the Medical Act, 1858, showing as respects each Licensing Body,—

1. The number of each kind of licence, diploma, degree, or certificate, entitling the holder to be placed on the register of qualified practitioners granted during each of the years 1865 to 1869, inclusive, distinguishing between qualifications in medicine, qualifications in surgery, and qualifications in medicine and surgery ;
2. The amount of 'the fee' paid for each kind of licence, diploma, degree, or other qualification which entitles the holder to be registered under the Medical Act ;
3. The number of years during which the candidate for each class of qualification is required to be engaged in studying the profession, stating how many months he is required to be in attendance at hospital ;
4. The number of years or months during which the candidate is required to have been engaged in the practical work of a medical or surgical hospital as dresser, clinical clerk, or pupil, having the actual charge of patients under the medical or surgical officer of the institution, stating the dates at which such practical hospital work was declared to be a requisite qualification for a candidate for licence to practise ;
5. Is the candidate for any, and if for any, for which of the qualifications to demonstrate at the bedside of a patient that he has acquired a practical acquaintance with disease, giving the date at which such rule was adopted, and the date since which it has been operative."

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by such Members of this House as are of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Resolved—1st. “That the Letter received from the Honourable A. F. O. LIDDELL, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, together with the Resolution of the House of Commons, concerning the Medical Act (1858) dated Tuesday, 24th May, 1870, and referred to by Mr. LIDDELL, be entered on the Minutes.”

2nd. “That the Registrar be directed to address a Letter to each of the Licensing Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, enclosing three copies of the Documents aforesaid, requesting them to send to him without delay, a Return, in conformity with the above Resolution of the House of Commons, for transmission to the Home Office as they may be severally received.”

6. *Read*—the following Letter from the Colonial Office, relating to a Memorial addressed to the Medical Council by certain Medical Practitioners in Canterbury, New Zealand (Minutes, Executive Committee, March 16, 1870, vol. viii., p. 33, sect. 6):

DOWNING STREET,

April 22nd, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by EARL GRANVILLE to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of a Memorial addressed to the Medical Council by certain Medical Practitioners in Canterbury, New Zealand, in which they complain that under the 14th section of the New Zealand Medical Act persons who have no medical skill or knowledge are registered and allowed to practise.

I am desired by his Lordship to acquaint you, for the information of the Medical Council, that he is unable to interfere in this matter.

The requirements of the Imperial Medical Acts are met by the 13th section of the Colonial Act; and the complaints of the gentlemen who have signed the Memorial must, therefore, be addressed to the Legislature of New Zealand, with whom alone it rests to provide the remedy.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. J. HOLLAND.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.

Resolved—That the Registrar be directed to send to the Memorialists a copy of the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee on the 16th March, 1870, and of the Letter now read from the Colonial Office.

7. *Read*—Communications received from, and addressed to, the Foreign Office, relative to Medical Reports and Treatises forwarded by the Rector of the University of Munich, for presentation to the Medical Council; and to the Books and Documents which the Executive Committee had directed to be sent to the University of Munich (Minutes, Executive Committee, vol. viii., p. 32, sect. 3).

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,

President.

January 25th, 1871.

(No. 37.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

December 16th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. STORRAR.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. QUAIN.

Mr. COOPER.

Dr. RUMSEY.

Dr. EMBLETON.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following official notification :—

CAMBRIDGE,

November 2nd, 1869.

I, EDWARD ATKINSON, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the power given to them by the Medical Act, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have elected GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 2nd day of November, 1869.

(Signed) EDWARD ATKINSON,
*Vice-Chancellor of the University
of Cambridge.*

Dr. GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY was then introduced by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS.

2. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 12th July, 1869 :

“ That it be remitted to the Branch Council for England to investigate, according to the Standing Orders, the charges against LIMA ABRAHAM LA’MERT, which led the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, to deprive him of his Licence from those Bodies respectively ;

“ That in the event of the Branch Council for England coming to the conclusion that these charges can be substantiated, and involve infamous conduct in a professional respect, the Branch Council shall report the same to the Executive Committee ;

“ That the Council by Clause IX. of the Medical Act delegate to the Executive Committee their powers of summoning LIMA ABRAHAM LA’MERT to appear before them, and of striking his name off the Register if they see cause.”

(Minutes, vol. vii., p. 121.)

Resolved—That doubts having been raised as to the legal authority of the General Medical Council to delegate to the Executive Committee the power to remove the name of a person from the Register under the provisions of Sects. IX., XXVIII. and XXIX. of the Medical Act, the Opinion of Counsel be taken respecting the Resolution now read, which was passed by the General Medical Council on the 12th July, 1869.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Branch Council it is expedient that the Society of Apothecaries of London should possess the power of striking off from their List the names of any of their Licentiates who may have been guilty of infamous conduct; and that Mr. COOPER be requested to communicate this opinion to the Society, and to inquire whether the Society now possesses, or can obtain, such power.

3. *Resolved*—That Dr. BENNETT and Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS be appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Branch Council for the current year.

4. The Branch Council proceeded to consider applications for special exceptions to some of the Regulations of the General Council respecting the Registration of Medical Students.

Mr. ALFRED MANDRI, a student at Guy's Hospital, having produced certificates showing that the examinations which he had passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Seminary College of Puerto Rico, fulfilled the requirements of the Medical Council, was ordered to be entered on the Students' Register.

Mr. WILLIAM EWART, a student at St. George's Hospital, was ordered to be entered on the Students' Register, as it appeared that the examination which he had passed at Paris for the Diploma of Bachelor of Letters, fulfilled the requirements of the Medical Council.

Permission was granted to Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND WILKINS to be registered as a Medical Student from the date of his present application, so soon as he should produce evidence that the Matriculation Examination which he had passed at the University of Madras had fulfilled the requirements of the Medical Council.

Permission was granted to each of the Medical Students whose names are contained in the List subjoined, to date his professional studies from the time affixed to his name in the List, evidence having been produced in each case that professional studies had been commenced *bonâ fide* at that time, and that an examination recognized by the Medical Council had been passed by each student previously to such commencement of professional studies.

Mr. JOHN ARTHUR GOODCHILD	. from 15th Oct., 1868.
Mr. THOMAS HYDE HILLS	. . „ 13th Feb., 1869.
Mr. FRANCIS RICHARD DAVIES	. „ 19th Aug., 1869.
Mr. REGINALD KENNEDY CASLEY	. „ 24th Sept., 1869.
Mr. ARTHUR WIGGLESWORTH ORWIN	„ 1st Jan., 1868.
Mr. WM. JOHN HARAM WOOD	. „ 19th Dec., 1867.
Mr. THOMAS WHITEHEAD REID	. „ 29th Jan., 1869.
Mr. HERBERT JAMES HARDWICKE	. „ 29th April, 1867.
Mr. CHARLES EDWARD BARNARD	. „ — Jan., 1868.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D.,
President.

December 15th, 1870.

(No. 38.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

December 15th, 1870.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.

Dr. STORRAR.

Mr. COOPER.

Dr. QUAIN.

Dr. HUMPHRY.

Dr. RUMSEY.

Dr. EMBLETON.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed

1. *Read*—The following official notification :

“ 14th July, 1870.

“ We, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do hereby appoint Mr. RICHARD QUAIN to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of five years from the 14th day of July, 1870.

“ In witness whereof the said Royal College of Surgeons of England have caused their Common Seal to be affixed the 14th day of July, 1870.”

Mr. QUAIN was then introduced by Dr. BENNETT.

2. *Resolved*—That Dr. BENNETT and Dr. STORRAR be appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Branch Council for the current year.

3. *Read*—The opinion of Council, directed to be taken by the Branch Council at their last meeting (*see* Minutes, English Branch Council for December 16th, 1869).

4. Two cases of complaints, made against certain Registered Practitioners for improper professional conduct, having been read, it was *Resolved* that the cases be referred to Mr. OUVRY, with a request that he will advise the Branch Council as to the course which it is desirable to adopt.

5. Permission was granted to Mr. STANLEY AUGUSTINE GILL. to date his Professional Studies from October 1st, 1867 ; and to Mr. THOMAS GEORGE LAWRENCE, to date his Professional Studies from October 1st, 1869 ; evidence having been produced in each case that Professional Studies had been commenced, *bonâ fide*, at the time above stated, and that an Examination recognized by the

Medical Council had been passed by each student previously to such commencement of Professional Studies.

Permission was granted to Mr. FRANCIS F. DAKIN to be registered as a Medical Student, on the ground of his having passed the Examination for direct Commissions in the Army.

Read—A Petition from Mr. WALTER ROBERT BILNEY, to be exempted from passing a Preliminary Examination in Arts before entering on Professional Studies, on the ground of his having acted as a Medical Assistant.

Resolved—That the Petition cannot be granted.

6. *Ordered*—That Mr. HARRY WELLS be registered under the 46th Section of the Medical Act (1858), on the ground of his having held an appointment in the Army before the passing of the Medical Act.

7. *Ordered*—That Dr. HUGO SENTFLEBEN, who had been practising as a Physician in the United Kingdom before October 1st, 1858, be registered as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, Königsberg, Prussia, 1854.

8. The Treasurers were directed to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the prosecution, a Penalty, amounting to £9 19s., which had been received in December 1869, on the conviction of ROBERT WILSON, of East Keswick, under the 40th Section of the Medical Act.

9. *Resolved*—That the President and Treasurers be requested to ascertain whether accommodation can be obtained more suitable for the Council, than the rooms at present occupied by them.

(No. 56.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
19th November 1869.

Sederunt—

Dr. MACROBIN, *Chairman*.

Dr. CHRISTISON.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar*.

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1. The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.
 2. *Read*—Official notification of the appointment, by the University of Cambridge, of GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, to be

a Member of the General Medical Council for the term of five years.

3. *Read*—Petition from ROBERT SCOULER SIMPSON, requesting the recognition of Medical Studies in which he had been engaged before fully passing his Preliminary Examination.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order.

4. *Read*—Petition from D. CHAS. DAVIDSON, requesting the recognition of Medical Studies in which he had been engaged before passing his Preliminary Examination.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order.

5. *Read*—Petition from ALEXANDER FINLAYSON, a Licentiate of the Free Church, craving exemption from Preliminary Examination.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order.

6. *Read*—Petition from JOHN CAMPBELL, a Student of Divinity in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, craving exemption from Preliminary Examination.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order.

7. *Read*—Petition from JOHN L. H. M'FARLANE, requesting recognition of Medical Studies pursued before he had passed Preliminary Examination in Latin.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order.

8. *Read*—Petition from H. N. F. HUGGINS, requesting the recognition of his last winter's Medical Studies in Edinburgh University, on the ground that he had been prevented from attending the Preliminary Examination in 1868 by sickness contracted in the public service on the African Coast.

The Branch Council, before making special order in this case, instructed the Registrar to procure from Mr. HUGGINS certificates of the facts stated in the Petition.

9. *Read*—Petition from RODERICK REID, accompanied with Certificate, requesting the recognition of Medical Studies to be pursued this winter, on the ground that, in consequence of the

death of his father, he had been prevented from presenting himself for Preliminary Examination at the commencement of the Session.

The Branch Council instructed the Registrar to inform Mr. REID that when he becomes a registered Student the circumstances detailed in his Petition shall receive their favourable consideration.

10. *Read*—Petition from Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, who had been prevented from passing his Preliminary Examination at the usual time, but who had passed a Special Preliminary Examination before the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on the 16th November 1869, and who now requested the recognition of his Medical Studies from 1st November 1869.

The Branch Council agreed to grant this recognition.

11. *Read*—Petition from W. H. H. STROTHER, who had been at his own request registered on 1st November 1869 as a Medical Student, requesting that his name might be removed from the Register.

The Branch Council directed his name to be removed.

12. *It was resolved*—That the publication of the Branch Council Minutes, in the form recommended by the General Medical Council, should commence with the Minutes of the present Meeting.

13. *Read*—Various communications in reference to the alleged misconduct of a registered practitioner, including the remit of the General Medical Council of 6th July 1869, which was as follows :—

“That it be remitted to the Branch Council for Scotland to proceed in this case according to the Standing Orders of the Council.”

It was arranged that steps should be taken to procure additional information regarding the alleged misconduct of the

practitioner in question; and that consideration of the case should be resumed at next meeting of the Branch Council.

14. *Read*—The following documents :—

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
32 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.,
3d November 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith copies of letters which I have just received from the Stationery Office, and to which I can, for the present, return to the Comptroller no further answer than that inquiries will be forthwith made relative to the subject of these letters.

I send you, at the same time, the list with which you furnished us, in 1863, of Functionaries in Scotland to whom the Register should be distributed.

If you turn to the Minutes of the Medical Council (vol. ii. p. 203) you will find the List for Scotland, compiled by a Committee of the General Council, which List was afterwards sent by the Executive Committee (p. 331, vol. ii.) to the Home Office.

I perceive that it does not exactly correspond with the List printed in the Medical Register, and I learn on inquiry that the titles, which are not to be found in the original List of the Committee, and which do appear in the List prefixed to the Register, have all been taken from the List furnished by you. Perhaps this may be a clue to the inquiries which must be made in Scotland, in order that the errors complained of in the communication from the Sheriff-substitute of Elginshire to Mr. BRUCE may be corrected.

May I beg to hear from you as soon as you can help me with any information respecting these errors, and the way in which they may be corrected ?

Yours very truly,

FRAS. HAWKINS.

Dr. WM. ROBERTSON.

Copy.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

The Comptroller of the Stationery Office presents compliments to Dr. HAWKINS, and in forwarding him the accompanying Letter from the Home Office, begs that he will be so good as to return it, with such remarks as he may wish to make thereon.

November 2d, 1869.

Copy.

WHITEHALL, 30th October 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary BRUCE to transmit to you, for your observations thereon, the enclosed extract from a letter from the Sheriff-substitute of Elginshire, relating to the distribution of the "Medical Register," of which he appears to receive several copies.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. W. KNATCHBULL HUGESSON.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE
STATIONERY OFFICE.

Copy Extract.

ELGIN, N. B., 15th October 1869.

. . . I may also mention, in regard to the Medical Register issued by Government under the Medical Acts, that, besides the copy addressed to me here as Sheriff-substitute at Elgin, a copy is addressed to each of no less than three or four other places where I hold Circuit Small-Debt Courts, and that the whole of these copies also generally come to me.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) D. M'LEOD SMITH,
SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE AT ELGINSHIRE.

To the Right Honble.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Home Office, Whitehall, London.

Note.—The part applicable to Scotland of the "List of Public Offices," etc., on the same leaf with the Table of Abbreviations in the Medical Register for 1869, contains names of offices which do not exist at all, and the Nos. of copies said to be appropriated to those which do exist are very erroneous.

(Signed) D. M. S.

The Registrar laid before the Branch Council the original and only List which he had furnished to Dr. HAWKINS in 1863. He begged to explain that for the accuracy of that List the Branch Council were in no way responsible; that it was drawn up carefully by himself alone, chiefly from materials found in Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac for 1863; that it contained the names and addresses of four Sheriff-substitutes

resident at Elgin, Forres, Rothes, and Grantown, places all widely apart in the county of Elgin; that it contained the names of no offices except those found in Oliver and Boyd's Almanac, which offices he had no reason to doubt still existed; that the List given in the "Medical Register," 1869, seemed to have been founded on an imperfect analysis of the entries in this manuscript List; but, that as the Branch Registrar had no share in the duty of compiling the List given in the "Medical Register, 1869," he was of course not responsible for such errors as it might contain.

The Branch Council approved of the List of 1863 as furnished by the Branch Registrar, and were of opinion that there is no reason for disturbing the arrangement under which the Sheriff-substitutes resident at Elgin, Forres, Rothes, and Grantown, receive copies of the "Medical Register" gratuitously.

Confirmed—J. MACROBIN.

(No. 57.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
7th January 1870.

Sederunt—

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, *Chairman*.

Dr. CHRISTISON.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar*.

1. The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*—A letter from THOMAS PEMBERTON, resident at Birmingham, requesting permission to present himself for final Examination before the Royal College of Physicians and

Surgeons of Edinburgh, after three Winter and two Summer Sessions of Medical study.

There being no evidence that Mr. PEMBERTON had been an articulated pupil before 2d October 1866, the Branch Council declined to make any special order.

3. *Read*—A letter from LEWIS EVANS, resident in Glasgow, requesting the recognition of unarticled pupilage as a dispenser as the commencement of his Medical studies.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order.

4. *Read*—Additional communications from the Secretary of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and from the Secretary of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in reference to the alleged misconduct of a registered practitioner, whose case had been remitted by the Registrar of the General Medical Council to be primarily investigated by the Scottish Branch Council.

The Branch Council, having reviewed the whole evidence before them, directed that a statement of the case, and the evidence in support of it, should be transmitted to the Registrar of the General Medical Council, in conformity with VIII. 3 of the Standing Orders of the Medical Council, the attention of the Registrar being specially called to the fact that the misconduct had been alleged to have been committed before the registration of the accused practitioner.

5. The Treasurer's Annual Accounts, to 5th January 1870, duly audited, were read. It was ordered that these Accounts should be printed along with the Minutes of the present Meeting.

6. *Resolved*—That the Visitation of Examinations during the present year shall have reference to—(1.) The Preliminary Examinations in General Education; and (2.) The Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.

That the Visitors to the Preliminary Examinations shall be as follows, viz.—

University of Edinburgh—Drs. FLEMING and ALLEN THOMSON.

Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh—
Dr. CHRISTISON.

University of Glasgow—Drs. ALEXANDER and ANDREW
WOOD.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow—Dr. MAC-
ROBIN.

University of Aberdeen—Drs. ALEXANDER and ANDREW
WOOD.

That the Visitors to the Clinical Examinations shall be as
follows :—

University of Edinburgh, and Royal College of Physicians
and Surgeons of Edinburgh—Drs. ALLEN THOMSON and
FLEMING.

University of Glasgow—Dr. CHRISTISON.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow—Dr. MAC-
ROBIN.

University of Aberdeen—Drs. ALEXANDER and ANDREW
WOOD.

University of St. Andrews—Dr. CHRISTISON.

Confirmed—ALEXANDER WOOD.

ACCOUNT, Charge and Discharge, of TREASURERS' Intromissions with the
FUNDS of the SCOTTISH BRANCH OF GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,
from 5th January 1869 to 5th January 1870.

CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.	
In Bank of Scotland on 5th January 1869, at credit of Scottish Branch Council, .	£472 13 1	Copy of Medical Directory, 1870, .	£0 9 3
In Consols, as formerly stated, .	1907 10 0	Postal and Receipt Stamps, and Registered Letters, ...	6 9 10
119 Registration Fees at £5, .	595 0 0	Messengers, Telegrams, Parcels, and other Miscellaneous Ex- penses, ...	0 17 6
5 Registration Fees at £2, . .	10 0 0	Printing (Constable), ...	7 9 6
50 Additional Registration Fees at 5s., ...	12 10 0	Stationery (Waterston, and Elgin), Registrar's Salary and Office-rent to 11th November 1869, . .	210 0 0
Dividend, January 1869, on £2000 Consols, ...	29 5 0	Auditor's Fee for last Annual Account, ...	2 2 0
Dividend, July 1869, on do. .	29 7 6	Remitted, on Account of General Medical Council, with Bank Commission, ...	376 11 0
Interest allowed by Bank of Scot- land on the Account of 1868, .	5 18 4	Fees and Travelling Expenses of Branch Councillors for 1869, .	56 14 0
		In Consols, as formerly stated, .	1907 10 0
		In Bank on 5th January 1870, at credit of Scottish Branch Council, ...	487 17 3
		Balance, being cash in Registrar's hands, ...	4 12 7
		Sum of Discharge, ...	£3062 3 11
Sum of Charge, ...	£3062 3 11		

EDINBURGH, 6th January 1870.—The undersigned having examined the above Account, finds it correctly stated and duly vouched.

Note.—(1.) The Interest allowed by the Bank is in the above Account, Interest which accrued on the Bank Account up to 31st December 1868. The Auditor suggests that the next account should include the Interest accruing on the Bank Accounts both of 1869 and 1870, and that thereafter the Interest annually allowed at 31st December should be accounted for in the Account closing on the 5th January immediately following. (2.) It has to be noticed that the sum invested in Consols still stands in names of Mr. Syme and Dr. Christison, although the former of these gentlemen has ceased to be one of the Treasurers.

THOS. G. DICKSON, C.A., Auditor.

STATEMENT by the TREASURERS OF SCOTTISH BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL
of GROSS RECEIPTS, from 5th January 1869 to 5th January 1870.

119 Registration Fees at £5, ...	£595 0 0
5 Registration Fees at £2, ...	10 0 0
50 Additional Qualifications registered at 5s., ...	12 10 0
Dividend, January 1869, on £2000 Consols, ...	29 5 0
Dividend, July 1869, on do.	29 7 6
Interest allowed by Bank of Scotland on the Account of 1868, .	5 18 4
Gross Receipts of Scottish Branch Council, ...	£682 0 10

R. CHRISTISON, }
ANDREW WOOD, } *Treasurers.*

(No. 58.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH
OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
22d December 1870.

Sederunt—

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman*.

Dr. CHRISTISON.

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar*.

-
1. The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.
 2. It was reported by Dr. CHRISTISON and Dr. ANDREW WOOD that, in prospect of the alterations in the Medical Acts which had been contemplated during last Session of Parliament,

it had been deemed inexpedient to undertake, in the course of 1870, any visitation of the Examining Bodies in Scotland.

3. The Registrar received instructions regarding the preparation of the Treasurers' Annual Accounts, and T. G. DICKSON, Esq., C.A., was reappointed Auditor.

4. Some papers relative to the case of Mr. DAVID GIBB were read.

The Registrar was instructed to prepare the whole papers and correspondence on this case for the consideration of a Meeting of Branch Council to be held on Friday the 6th January 1871.

5. *Read*—Certificates corroborative of the facts contained in the Petition of Mr. H. N. F. HUGGINS, referred to in Branch Council Minutes of 19th November 1869.

Agreed—That Mr. HUGGINS'S Medical Studies shall be held as having commenced on 1st November 1862.

6. *Read*—Petition from Mr. F. M. REES, with documents proving that he had been engaged in Medical Study in M'Gill College, Canada, since November 1866, when he matriculated there.

Agreed—That Mr. F. M. REES'S Medical Studies shall be held as having commenced on 5th November 1866.

7. *Read*—Petition from Mr. J. E. NORMAN, who requested recognition of his Medical Studies from 1st November 1866, on the ground that he had arrived in Aberdeen from Calcutta, while imperfectly informed as to the Medical Council's regulations.

Agreed—That Mr. NORMAN'S Medical Studies shall be held as having commenced on 1st November 1866.

8. *Read*—Petition from Mr. J. F. INNES, requesting recognition of his Medical Studies from 3d November 1869. Mr. INNES had passed the Preliminary Examination at Aberdeen University in October 1869, but being imperfectly acquainted with the Medical Council's regulations, had supposed that his Matriculation at Edinburgh University in November 1869 was the registration of his name required by the Medical Council ;

and consequently he did not apply in due form to the Branch Registrar till 20th January 1870.

Agreed—That Mr. J. F. INNES'S Medical Studies shall be held as having commenced on 3d November 1869.

9. *Read*—Petition from Mr. ROBERT MEARS, requesting the recognition of his Medical Studies from December 1867, the date on which he passed his Preliminary Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on the ground of his having been unaware of the nature of the regulations as to Student-Registration.

Agreed—That Mr. ROBERT MEARS'S Medical Studies shall be held as having commenced at the date of his Preliminary Examination in December 1867.

10. *Read*—Petition from Mr. GILBERT CAMPBELL, requesting recognition of Medical Studies commenced before Registration, but after having passed a Preliminary Examination, on the ground that he was unaware that it was requisite to have himself registered as a Medical Student.

Agreed—That Mr. GILBERT CAMPBELL'S Medical Studies shall be held as having commenced on 5th November 1869.

11. *Read*—Letter from Mr. H. RUSSEN, requesting that he might be exempted from the Regulations as to Student-Registration, on the ground that he had been engaged in Medical practice (unarticled pupilage) since 1864.

Agreed—That Mr. H. RUSSEN'S Medical Studies shall be held to have commenced in February 1868, at the date on which he passed a Preliminary Examination.

12. *Read*—Letter from Mr. WILLIAM G. LAW, enclosing certificates relative to Medical Instruction which he had received in Launceston, Tasmania.

The Registrar was instructed to inform Mr. LAW that the Branch Council decline to recognise as a part of his Medical Curriculum the studies which he pursued at Launceston.

13. *Read*—Petition from Mr. J. A. FALCONER, requesting that the commencement of his Medical Studies should be per-

mitted to date from November 1866, on the ground that delicate health had incapacitated him from passing a Preliminary Examination and becoming registered in conformity with the Regulations of the Medical Council.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order in reference to this Petition.

14. *Read*—Letter from Mr. C. A. SIMPSON, enclosing a certificate of having attended a class of Chemistry in Sophomore College, Columbia, South Carolina, in Session 1861-62, and requesting that this should be considered the commencement of his Medical Studies.

The Branch Council declined the application.

15. *Read*—Various communications from Dr. JOHN GAIRDNER in reference to Candidates for the License of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Dr. GAIRDNER requested some expression of opinion from the Branch Council as to what constitutes the commencement of Medical Study; some of the Candidates having acted as Medical assistants or pupils, and others having attended lectures on Medical subjects, before becoming registered Medical Students.

The Branch Council authorised the Registrar to inform Dr. GAIRDNER that pupilage by regular articles of apprenticeship (but not unarticled pupilage) has been recognised by them as one of the modes in which a Medical Education may commence: that attendance on such a regular course of lectures as would be accepted by a licensing board as part of a Medical curriculum (but not attendance on shorter, less regular, and merely popular lectures) is likewise a recognised commencement of Medical Study; and that in dealing with such cases as Dr. GAIRDNER has laid before them in the communications just read, the Branch Council are satisfied that he may in future be safely guided by his own discretion and by the general spirit of the recommendations which have been issued by the Medical Council in reference to the subject of Student Registration.

Confirmed—ANDREW WOOD.

(No. 68.)

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1869.

Present—

AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., in the Chair.

WM. STOKES, M. D.

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart.

WM. HARGRAVE, M. B.

JAMES APJOHN, M. D.

CHARLES H. LEET, M. D.

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by Dr. SMITH and Dr. STOKES.

The Summary of the Accounts of this Branch Council for the half-year ending 5th July, 1869, duly certified by the Auditors, having been submitted :

RESOLVED—That the Summary of the Accounts now submitted be appended to the Minutes of the present Meeting.

Read—The following letters :

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC,
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
15th March, 1869.

DEAR DR. STEELE,

In reply to your letter of 12th inst., I have to inform you that I matriculated seventeen Students during the year ended 25th November, 1868, whose names are not included in the list forwarded by me, as they are not Students in Arts of Trinity College.

These Students were matriculated by me, in conformity with the uniform practice of Trinity College for eighty-five years past, by which Students, who have not matriculated in Arts, are permitted to attend Lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, and such subjects, on entering their names with the Registrar, and paying the requisite Fees.

I have no means of knowing whether they have passed Examinations in Arts outside Trinity College or not.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

SAML. HAUGHTON,
Medical Registrar.

Dr. WM. EDWD. STEELE,
Registrar, Branch Medical Council.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
19th March, 1869.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I beg to say that it is my invariable custom to call the attention of Students coming here for the first time to the regulations of the Medical Council regarding the Preliminary Examination. As a general rule, all Students either pass the Matriculation Examination here, or produce evidence of having passed an Examination elsewhere; but we are precluded by our Charter from preventing Students who may not have passed such an Examination from attending any Courses of Lectures they may choose. The Students themselves take the risk of having their attendance disallowed by the Licensing

Bodies. Few are, as a matter of fact, willing to take this risk. There is only one Student now in the College who has done so.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)

WM. LUPTON,

Registrar.

DR. STEELE,

Registrar, Branch Medical Council, Dublin.

A Proposal from MR. FRANCIS MORGAN to let to the Council the front parlour of the house, 35, Dawson-street, including fire and attendance, from the 10th May, 1869, at £36 a year, was *accepted*.

A case of alleged incorrect registration having been under the consideration of this Branch Council—

Resolved—"That the circumstances of this case be communicated to the individual concerned, with the view of obtaining from him any explanation relative thereto that he may have to offer."

(Signed)

WM. HARGRAVE,

Chairman.

April 1st, 1869.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Half Year ending 5th July, 1869.

1869.	CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.		£ s. d.
	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Account, ...	£ s. d.	By Amount paid General Council for the Year ending 5th Jan., 1869, ...	£ s. d.	
Jan. 5th.		489 11 9	Amount paid for purchase of £108 16s. 6d. Govt. New 3 per cent. Stock, interest, and Commission, ...	410 15 7	7
April 11th.	" Amount of Half-year's Dividend on £2132 5s. 8d. Government New 3 per cent. Stock, less Income Tax, 16s., ...	81 3 8	" Amount paid Half-year's Rent of Office, to date, ...	100 0 0	0
July 5th.	" Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.: 61 Registrations, at £5 0 0 .. £305 0 0 1 do. at 2 0 0 .. 2 0 0 24 do. at 0 5 0 .. 6 0 0	313 0 0	" Amount paid Registrar, Half-year's Salary, to date, ...	12 10 0	0
			" Amount paid Councillors' Fees, to date, ...	100 0 0	0
			" Amount of Postage and Receipt Stamps, to date, ...	23 2 0	0
			" Amount of Stationery, to date, ...	3 0 0	0
			" Amount of Printing, to date, ...	2 6 0	0
			" Amount of Incidental Office Expenses, to date, ...	6 17 6	6
			" Balance in Bank on 5th July, 1869, £168 3 10	2 15 0	0
			" " in Registrar's hands, on do., 4 5 6	172 9 4	4
	Total, ...	£833 15 5	Total, ...	£833 15 5	5

We have examined the account of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth day of July, 1869,—sixty nine,—amounts to One Hundred and Seventy-Two Pounds Nine Shillings and Four Pence.

Dated this Thirtieth day of July, 1869—nine.

(Signed)

AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., }
CHARLES HENRY LEET, M. D., }
Auditors.

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

Present—

WILLIAM HARGRAVE, M. B., in the Chair.

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, BART., M. D. AQUILLA SMITH, M. D.

JAMES ARJOHN, M. D. CHARLES H. LEET, M. D.

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by
SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, BART., and DR. SMITH.

The Summary of the Accounts of this Branch Council for the
year ended 5th January, 1870, duly certified by the Auditors,
having been submitted :

RESOLVED—That the Summary of the Accounts now submitted be
appended to the Minutes of the present Meeting.

RESOLVED—That DR. SMITH and DR. LEET be appointed Auditors
of the Accounts of the current year.

ORDERED—That the percentage rate due to the General Council,
and amounting to £713 5s. 8d., be paid.

Read—The correspondence with reference to the case of alleged
incorrect registration, noted in the Minutes of the 24th November
last.

RESOLVED—That the matter referred to has been explained to
the satisfaction of this Branch Council.

Read—A Letter from DR. HAWKINS, dated the 28th December last, enclosing a correspondence relative to a matter in dispute between MR. A. S. MELVILLE and certain Professors of the Queen's College, Galway.

RESOLVED—That the question referred to in the correspondence just read does not come within the province of this Branch Council.

Read—The following letter of 29th March, 1870, addressed to each Member of the Irish Branch Medical Council, enclosing suggestions for the consideration of Executive Committee, and stating, by direction of the President of the Medical Council, that any remarks on them addressed to the President will be laid before the Executive Committee, and considered at its next (or early) meeting.

“GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

“32, *Soho-square, London, W.*

“29th *March, 1870.*

“SIR,—The President of the Medical Council has directed me to forward to you the enclosed suggestions for amendment of the Medical Act, and to inform you that they will be considered at the next (or early) meeting of the Executive Committee; and that any remarks on them which you may be pleased to address to the President or Registrar of the General Council will be laid before the Executive Committee at the same time.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

“ROBERT BELL.”

“SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
SUBMITTED BY MR. CÆSAR HAWKINS.

“Clause XVIII. of Medical Act, 1858.—To repeal the last sentence, ‘And any Member,’ &c., to the end.

“Clause XIX.—To be repealed altogether, or altered by the omission of the words, ‘with the sanction and under the directions of the General Council.’

[These two Clauses will thus apply to all Degrees and Diplomas which are conferred after Examinations superadded to that of the minimum required by this Bill.]

“To frame Clause embodying Resolution No. 6, p. 38, Minutes, 1870, relative to Preliminary Examination.

“To frame Clause embodying Resolution No. 2, p. 32, making three new Boards necessary for Professional Examination.

“To frame Clauses embodying Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, p. 37, creating the new Boards voluntarily or by compulsion.

“To insert Clauses giving power to the Medical Council—

“1. To lay down *Rules substantially* the same for the three divisions of the kingdom, as to the amount of *general knowledge* to be required from all students, and as to the nature and extent of *Professional Education and Study*; to require information from Medical Schools and Hospitals relative to their means for affording proper instruction; to have the power of visiting them, and of suspending the recognition by the Examining Boards of certificates from such Schools and Hospitals as are found insufficiently provided for this purpose.

“2. To give power to the Medical Council to *direct* the number and nature of the *Examinations* to be held relating to Professional Science and Practice, and to modify from time to time the number of Examiners according to the number of subjects examined into by the three Boards.

“To repeal Clauses XX. and XXI. of the Medical Act, and frame new Clauses giving similar powers to the Medical Council to visit by Assessors or otherwise the Professional Examinations of the new Boards, and after due warning to [suspend the power of granting its Certificate, or] report to the Privy Council if either of the three Boards fail to carry out the regulations of the Medical Council.

“To frame a Clause allowing all persons who shall possess a Qualification entitling them to registration before the passing of the Amended Act, to register such Qualification within (say) a year in the case of those residing in the United Kingdom, or two years in the case of those abroad, without having been examined by one of the three new Boards.

“To alter Clause XXII. of the Medical Act, so that it may relate to any one of the *new Boards* without naming all the ‘*Colleges or Bodies*’ which will unite in forming it, and whose Qualifications will come under the operation of the Clause.

“ To add a proviso to the Proposed Clause XI. of Bill, embodying the Resolution No. 5, page 38, 1870. (*See also* Minutes, 1869, vol. vii., pp. 112 and 114.)

“ To frame a clause embodying Resolution No. 2, p. 55, in relation to Clause XXIX. of Medical Act, 1858.

REGARDING THE BILL PROPOSED IN 1869.

(Minutes, vol. vii., p. 110.)

“ I. Preliminary. To omit twice the words, ‘the Schedule to this Act, and.’

“ There is now no Schedule (B), as in the Bill when sent from the Home Office, purporting to place in such Schedule ‘certain eminent Foreign and Colonial Schools of Medicine.’

“ XII. To add at the end, ‘provided that he shall have been examined and found competent by one of the Examining Boards appointed by this Act.’

“ XIV. To add the same proviso to this Clause, if the necessity for passing the Examination is considered doubtful as the Clause now stands.

“ XIII. If Clauses XX. and XXI. be repealed, this Clause must be altered so as to refer to the new Clauses substituted for them.

“ XVII. Omit the words, ‘the Schedule to.’

RESOLVED,—That the attention of the President of the General Medical Council be drawn to the following resolution—

[*Vide* Minutes of General Council, February 28th, 1870 :—]

“ That a Committee be appointed to communicate with the Government in the preparation of an Amending Medical Bill.”

“ That the President be instructed to summon the Council in time to consider the provisions of said Bill before it passes into Committee in either House of Parliament.”

That this Branch Council is of opinion that it will be more in accordance with the instructions given to the President in the above resolution, to defer assent to or dissent from any proposed alteration in ‘the provisions of such Bill,’ until the President, as instructed in the above resolution, has summoned the Council to consider the Bill in its entirety.

(Signed)

WM. HARGRAVE,
Chairman.

April 15th, 1870.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Year ending 5th January, 1870.

CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Jan. 5th.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Year's Account, ...	March 24th.	By Amount paid Proportion of Expenses of General Council, for the Year ending 5th January, 1869, ...
April 6th.	" Amount of Half-year's Dividend on £2132 5s. 8d., Govt. New 3 per cent. Stock (less Income Tax, 16s.), .. £51 3 8	" 15th.	" Amount paid for purchase of £108 16s. 6d., Govt. New 3 per cent. Stock, Interest, and Commission, ...
October 8th.	" Amount of do. on £2241 2s. 2d., Govt. New 3 per cent. Stock (less Income Tax, 14s.), ...	May 10th.	" Amount paid Half-year's Rent of Office, to date, ...
1870.	Jan. 5th.	Nov. 10th.	" Amount paid do. to date, ...
		" 24th.	" Amount paid Registrar, One Year's Salary, to date, ...
		Dec. 31st.	" Amount paid Councilor's Fees, for Meetings of 12th March and 24th November, 1869, ...
		" "	" Amount of Postage and Receipt Stamps, to date, ...
		" "	" Amount of Stationery, to date, ...
		" "	" Amount of Printing, to date, ...
		" "	" Amount of Incidental Office Expenses, to date, ...
		1870.	
		Jan. 5th.	" Balance in Bank on 5th Jan., 1870, £477 0 4
			" Cash in Registrar's hands, on do., .. 2 8 0
			Total, ...
			£1285 13 9

We have examined the Account of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth day of January, 1870 (seventy), amounts to Four Hundred and Seventy-nine Pounds Eight Shillings and Four Pence.

Dated this Sixth day of January, 1870 (seventy).

(Signed)

AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.,
CHARLES HENRY LEET, M.D.,

Auditors.

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

Present—

WM. HARGRAVE, M. B., in the Chair.

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart., M. D.

WM. STOKES, M. D.

JAMES APJOHN, M. D.

CHARLES H. LEET, M. D.

AQUILLA SMITH, M. D.

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by Sir D. J. CORRIGAN, Bart., and Dr. APJOHN.

Read—The following letter and enclosure from the President of the General Medical Council, addressed to each member of the Branch Council, viz. :

“GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

“32, Soho-square, London, W.

8th April, 1870.

“MY DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige me by reading the enclosed
“Resolution of the Executive Committee, and communicating to me
“your opinion at your earliest convenience ?

“ The Bill is to be introduced into the House of Lords this evening.
“ A copy of it will be sent to you in the course of a day or two.

“ Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) “ G. S. PAGET,
“ *President.*”

“ After full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the
“ Executive Committee unanimously resolved that although the
“ Government Bill is to be read a second time in the House of Lords
“ on the 2nd May, and will go into Committee on the 5th of May ; and
“ although it was resolved by the General Medical Council at their
“ last Session, ‘ That the President be instructed to summon the
“ Council in time to consider the provisions of such Bill before it
“ passes into Committee in either House of Parliament ’ (see Minutes
“ of General Council, vol. viii., p. 39, s. 8), it is desirable that the
“ Meeting of the General Council should be deferred till the Bill is
“ ready to be introduced into the House of Commons, when the whole
“ matter can be best discussed. And they recommend that the President
“ should address a letter to all the Members of the General Council,
“ asking their individual opinions as to the expediency of the Meeting
“ of the General Council being deferred, as suggested ; and that he
“ should be guided in the matter by the general opinion of the Mem-
“ bers.”

RESOLVED—That this Branch Council is of opinion that it is most
desirable that the General Medical Council, as expressed
in the Resolution of February 28, 1870, should, at full meet-
ing, consider the provisions of the Medical Act Amendment
Bill before it passes into Committee in either House of
Parliament: that this Council does not see that any good
result would follow, but, on the contrary, that much de-
triment might arise from adopting any other course.

RESOLVED—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded
without delay to the President of the General Medical
Council.

(Signed) CHAS. H. LEET,
Chairman.

27th December, 1870.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Half Year ending 5th July, 1870.

1870.	CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.		£ s. d.
	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Year's Account, ...	£ s. d.	1870.	By Amount paid Proportion of Expenses of the General Council for the Year ending 5th Jan., 1870, ...	
Jan. 5th.		479 8 4	April 12th.		713 5 8
April 6th.	.. Amount of Half-year's Dividend on £2241 2s. 2d. Government New 3 per cent. Stock, less Income Tax, 14s., ...	32 18 4	May 10th.	.. Amount paid Half-year's Rent of Office, to date, ...	18 0 0
July 5th.	.. Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz. : 109 Registrations, at £5 0 0 .. £545 0 0 24 do. at 0 5 0 .. 6 0 0	551 0 0	" 24th.	.. Amount paid Registrar, Half-year's Salary, to date, ...	100 0 0
			June 26th.	.. Amount paid Councillors' Fees, for Meetings of 1st and 15th April, 1870, ...	23 2 0
			" "	.. Amount of Postage and Receipt Stamps, to date, ...	2 0 0
			" "	.. Amount of Stationery, to date, ...	1 18 0
			" "	.. Amount of Printing, to date, ...	4 16 6
			" "	.. Amount of Incidental Office Expenses, to date, ...	0 10 0
			July 5th.	.. Balance in Bank on 5th July, 1870, £195 11 1	
			" "	.. Cash in Registrar's hands, on do., 4 3 5	
	Total, ...	£1063 6 8		Total, ...	199 14 6
					£1063 6 8

We have examined the account of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth day of July, 1870,—seventy,—amounts to One Hundred and Ninety-Nine Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Six Pence.

Dated this Sixth day of July, 1870—seventy.

(Signed)

AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., Treasurer,
CHARLES HENRY LEET, M. D., } *Auditors.*

IRISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1870.

Present—

CHARLES H. LEET, M.D., in the Chair.

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, BART., M. P. AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.

JAMES APJOHN, M. D.

WILLIAM STOKES, M. D.

W. E. STEELE, M. D., *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by
Sir D. J. CORRIGAN and Dr. SMITH.

Read—An application to be registered from GEORGE DOAK,
Surgeon, Royal Navy, 1833.

RESOLVED—That GEORGE DOAK be registered as a Surgeon in the
Royal Navy, 1833, upon payment of the usual fee.

The consideration of the application of THOMAS ROWAN to be
registered as a Medical Student of 1868, in the absence of the
necessary documents, was postponed.

Read—A Memorial, dated July 8th, 1870, from twenty-five
registered Medical Practitioners, stating that a person in Dublin,

without any Medical or Surgical qualification whatever, was practising as a Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; that he has signed certificates describing himself as Surgeon, and requesting the Branch Council to take immediate steps to remedy the evil complained of.

Read—Also a letter from E. J. QUINAN, M. D., Secretary to the Irish Medical Association, dated 18th July, 1870, relative to the subject of the Memorial.

RESOLVED—That the Memorialists be informed that, in accordance with the following decision of the General Council, as recorded in the Minutes of the 4th August, 1859, viz. :—"It is no part of the functions of the Council, according to the Act, to institute prosecutions at large for offences against the Act"—it is not the practice of the General or Branch Medical Councils to institute legal proceedings against any persons violating the provisions of the Medical Act.

RESOLVED—Also, that Dr. QUINAN be informed that the Memorial referred to in his letter had been laid before the Branch Council; and with regard to his inquiry whether, in the opinion of the Branch Council, the 48th Section of the Medical Act had been infringed by the person named in the Memorial, he be also informed that the question is a legal one upon which the Branch Council cannot give an opinion.

RESOLVED—That Dr. SMITH and Dr. LEET be appointed Auditors of the Accounts of this Council for the ensuing year.

(Signed)

WM. HARGRAVE, M. D.,
Chairman.

March 10, 1871.

APPENDICES.

REPLIES OF THE LICENSING BODIES

TO THE

COMMITTEE

ON THE

EDUCATION REPORT.

(*Vide supra, Minutes of the General Council, vol. viii., pp. 11-15.*)

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APPENDIX I.

REPLIES FROM THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND MEDICAL
CORPORATIONS, ON THE SUBJECT OF CONJOINT EXAMINING
BOARDS, AND ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, TO THE DATE
OF FEBRUARY, 1870.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD, *November 1869.*

SIR,

In reference to your letter of July 31st last, in which you ask the University of Oxford "to direct attention to the prospect of a conjoint Examining Board in England," and also ask for "a definite opinion how this should be carried out," I beg to refer you to the letter sent by me on May 25th, 1868, which appears in the Minutes of the Medical Council, under date June 24th, 1868, in which the Committee of the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford express a strong opinion "that a combination of Pass Examining Bodies is urgently called for," and also "express their hearty desire that the University should co-operate in the Medical Council in promoting any national plan, in which the *University may be called on to take part*, which will ensure a simple, comprehensive, and reasonably uniform mode of educating and examining the generality of young men destined for the profession of Medicine."

The Committee adhere to the opinion there expressed, and merely wish to add that they think, in case such a joint board should be established, that the University ought to have some voice in appointing the Examiners.

They would further add that, notwithstanding the Royal College of Physicians of England are engaged in the attempt to organize such conjoint Examinations, they are ready to confer on this subject with the authorities of the College in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon, and that pending such conference, it is undesirable to enter upon the details of the Examinations.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. K. LEIGHTON,

Vice Chancellor of Oxford.

F. A. PARKES, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

November 25th, 1869.

Resolutions agreed to by the Syndicate appointed to consider various questions connected with the education and qualification of Medical Students :—

I.—“The Syndicate have considered the proposal contained in a Report of a Committee of the General Medical Council in 1869, for establishing a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom ; and they resolved that such proposal is deserving of the most favourable consideration, and that in case any scheme is brought forward for establishing such Boards on a satisfactory footing, or for providing in any other satisfactory manner for a uniform system of Examinations throughout the United Kingdom, which every person who desires a Licence should be required to pass, and which should be independent of the several examinations which the Universities or other Licensing Bodies may think fit to continue for honorary distinctions and degrees, the Syndicate is prepared to recommend the Senate of the University to acquiesce in such scheme, and to co-operate with the Medical Council in carrying it into effect.”

II.—“That a copy of the above Resolution be sent by the Vice Chancellor to the Medical Council.”

(Signed) E. ATKINSON,
Vice Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

17, SAVILE ROW, W.,

December 20th, 1869.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the letter of Dr. PARKES, dated July 1869,—but of which the copy was not forwarded from the Office of the Medical Council until the 29th of October,—I am directed to forward you an Extract (over-leaf) from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate held December 15th, from which you will see that the Senate, in adopting the Report of its Medical Committee, concurs in the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council, on the subject of a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the Kingdom ; and is prepared to give its co-operation in carrying out this proposal.

I am desired to explain that the Senate has taken action in this matter at the earliest possible date after the receipt of Dr. PARKES' communication.

I remain, DEAR SIR,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM B. CARPENTER,

Registrar.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS,

&c. &c. &c.

R E P O R T.

"The Committee entirely accord with the opinion expressed in the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council, that 'the time has now arrived when, leaving to the Universities and Corporations full liberty to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and degrees, the Medical Council should endeavour to effect such combinations of the Licensing Bodies as may form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the Kingdom, before which every person who desires a Licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined on all subjects'; and further, that any higher degrees he may wish to take should come after, and should be optional.

"The Committee therefore recommend that the Senate should record their approval of this principle; and should express their willingness to co-operate with the Universities and Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom in framing and carrying out a scheme which may secure the efficiency of such uniform Examination.

"With regard to the other parts of the Report which treat of the subjects of study deemed requisite by the Committee of the Medical Council, the order in which they should be taught, and the arrangement of the Examinations, the Committee do not consider that they call for detailed observation on the part of the University; but they would venture to offer in general terms the following opinions based on the results of the University regulations;—That the course of Professional Study, following on an adequate examination in General Education, should extend at least over four years; that the regulations as to attendance on Lectures and other sources of instruction should be so framed as to admit of considerable freedom of choice to teachers and students; that there should not be less than two Examinations in professional knowledge, one in those sciences which form the groundwork of Medical Study, and another in Practical Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; and that the Examinations in all subjects should be such as to secure the practical character of the whole course of Professional Study."

Resolved :—

"That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Committee of the General Medical Council appointed for this purpose, and with the

Universities and Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom, on the subject of the proposed uniform Examination for a Licence to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and to report to the Senate."

"That this Committee do consist of the following Members of the Senate ;—Dr. BURROWS, Dr. GULL, Mr. PAGET, Dr. QUAIN, Dr. SHARPEY, Dr. SIBSON, and Dr. STORRAR."

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM,

December 15th, 1869.

SIR,

At a meeting of the Senate of this University, held yesterday, the following Resolution was adopted :

"That, in the opinion of the Warden and Senate of the University of Durham, the time has now arrived when, leaving to the Universities and Corporations full liberty to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and degrees, the Medical Council should endeavour to effect such combinations of the Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) as may form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom, before which every person who desires a Licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined on all subjects ; and that any higher degrees he may wish to take should come after, and should be optional."

I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. C. LAKE,

E. A. PARKES, Esq., M.D.

Warden of the University.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS .

OF LONDON. S.W.

November 25th, 1869.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 31st July, 1869, I have the honour to inform you that the College, at a meeting held on the 24th inst., passed the following Resolutions :

I.—"That the time has now arrived when, full liberty being left to the Universities and Corporations to deal as they please with their

honorary distinctions and degrees, an Examining Board should be formed for each division of the kingdom, before which every person who desires a Licence to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, should appear, and be examined on all subjects that may be required by the Medical Council. Any higher distinctions or degrees he may wish to take should come after, and should be optional."

II.—"That every person examined and approved by the aforesaid Board of Examiners in either division of the kingdom, should receive a Licence to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and should be entitled to register under the Medical Act as a Licentiate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery."

III.—"That the course of study required, and the number and nature of the Examinations to be undergone, be the same in the three divisions of the kingdom."

IV.—"That inasmuch as the Licence would confer the same rights and privileges of practice whether granted in England, Scotland, or Ireland, the fees for the Examinations and Licence should be the same in each division of the kingdom."

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN,

To E. A. PARKES, M.D.,

Registrar.

*Chairman of the Committee of the
Medical Council.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

PALL MALL EAST,

February 14th, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the President, in reply to your letter of the 5th instant, to inform you that the action taken by this College to form, with the English Universities and Medical Corporations, an Examining Board for England, has reached a point which renders it probable that a Scheme for such a Board will be prepared and laid before the Medical Council at its next Meeting.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY A. PITMAN,

E. A. PARKES, M.D.,

Registrar.

Chairman of the Committee on Education.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
LONDON, W.C.

15th December, 1869.

SIR,

I am desired to communicate to you, for the information of the President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, the following Resolution of the Council of this College, dated the 7th of October last, viz. :—

“That it is the opinion of this Council that there should be instituted a single Examining Board for each division of the United Kingdom, before which every person who desired a Licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined, and that a diploma from either of such Examining Boards should entitle the holder to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in any part of Her Majesty’s dominions.”

I am to add that the question of the practicability of instituting a conjoint Examining Board has been referred to a Committee appointed to consider the same, and advise the Council thereon.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER,

Dr. HAWKINS, &c. &c.

Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

APOTHECARIES’ HALL,

3rd December, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed by the Master of the Society of Apothecaries to inform you that he duly received your letter of the 31st July last, in which you invite an expression of the Society’s opinion on the recommendations of a Report of a Committee of the General Medical Council on Medical Education, which accompanied your letter, and particularly direct the Society’s attention to the proposal for a conjoint Examining Board for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, and ask for a definite opinion how this should be carried out in the three kingdoms; and I am further directed by the Master to inform you that such letter and Report have been very carefully considered by his colleagues and himself.

The Committee of the Medical Council express an opinion, in their Report, that the time has now arrived when, leaving to the Universities and the Corporations full liberty to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and degrees, the Medical Council should endeavour to effect such combinations of the Licensing Bodies as may form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom, before which every person who desires a Licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined on all subjects.

The Society beg to observe that no information is furnished by the Report as to the proposed constitution of this conjoint Examining Board—that it is not stated how it is proposed that the several Licensing Bodies shall be represented on the Board, nor how the duties of the Board are to be apportioned among its members—whether the members are to take an equal share in the Examinations, or whether particular subjects are to be assigned to the representatives of the several Licensing Bodies respectively.

It appears to the Society that it would be unwise to form a definite opinion on a scheme so dimly shadowed forth as that recommended by the Committee.

The Society will be prepared to give their best consideration to any matured proposal for a conjoint Examining Board in this division of the kingdom, but in the absence of any explanation whatever in reference to the details of the scheme, they can only wait for further information, and reserve any expression of their opinion until they know what is really intended.

The Master regrets that a longer delay should have occurred in replying to your letter than the Society could have wished, but it has been due to circumstances which were in some degree unavoidable.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBT. B. UPTON,

Clerk to the Society.

Dr. PARKES,

*Chairman of the Committee of the General Medical
Council on Professional Education.*

OBSERVATIONS OF THE COURT OF EXAMINERS OF THE SOCIETY OF
APOTHECARIES ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (1869).

SECTION I.

The Subjects deemed necessary by the Council.

1. In regard to the question of Botany.

The Court of Examiners are of opinion that this subject should be retained in the curriculum of study.

The Examinations in Botany are conducted at the Hall, both by written and *vivâ voce* questions in structural and systematic Botany. In summer, fresh specimens of plants; and in winter, coloured botanical plates are employed in these examinations.

2. In regard to Chemistry.

The Court of Examiners are of opinion, that Chemistry should be retained in the Medical Curriculum. They are not at present in favour of making it a part of the compulsory preliminary examinations.

3. The Court entirely agree with the Committee of the General Medical Council in regard to Toxicology being retained as a part of Medical training.

4. As far as the Court of Examiners understand the meaning of the Committee of the General Medical Council, they agree with them on the subdivision of the subjects of Medical Study.

SECTION II.

The Order in which these Subjects should be taught.

7. With regard to the Study of Physics in the First Winter Session, the Court are of opinion that the course should be limited to the subjects required in the Preliminary Examination in the University of London.

With regard to the study of practical Pharmacy in the First Summer Session, the Court are of opinion that this subject will be best studied under the superintendence of a Medical Practitioner.

In regard to the recommendation that the Second Summer's Session should be devoted wholly to hospital practice and clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery, the Court are of opinion, that unless the clinical teaching be made more systematic and complete than that now given at many hospitals, the whole of the pupil's time will not be thus advantageously occupied.

The Court are thoroughly of opinion that the period allotted to the study of Midwifery should be extended.

SECTION III.

The method of Teaching these several Subjects.

11. On the subject of practical Chemistry the Court are of opinion that Laboratory work should be much more carefully pursued than heretofore.

13. With regard to the subject of Pharmacy, it appears to the Court that, it is not so much the teaching in a museum which is necessary, as the efficient teaching in a surgery or dispensary, under the superintendence of a qualified Medical Practitioner. The student should not only be acquainted with the appearances of the drugs and the methods of making the preparations of the Pharmacopœia, but he should also be practically familiar with the mode of preparing Medicines for the use of patients.

16. The Court recommend that for the future, after a certain date, every student presenting himself for his final examination, should produce evidence of having filled the office of Clinical Clerk for at least six weeks. The Court append a resolution to this effect, passed by them on the 18th November, 1869.

17. The extent and nature of the Examinations pursued by this Court are as follows :—

The Examination is divided into two parts, partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

The First Examination.

Which may be passed after the Second Winter's Session, embraces the following subjects :—

1. The translations of Physicians Prescriptions.
2. Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology, illustrated by specimens and preparations, and the microscope.
3. General and practical Chemistry, also illustrated by tests and manipulations.
4. Botany and Materia Medica, also illustrated by fresh and prepared specimens.

The Second Examination.

On the termination of the Medical studies.

1. The principles and practice of Medicine exemplified by clinical cases.
2. Pathology and Therapeutics, the former illustrated by recent and prepared specimens and the microscope.
3. Midwifery, illustrated by models, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

4. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, the latter illustrated by tests, &c.

The Written Examination in each division occupies two hours and a half, and the *Vivâ Voce* Examination usually occupies not less than one hour for each division.

Finally, the Court of Examiners desire to inform the Medical Council, that during the last two years and a half the practice of Clinical Examination has been in full operation in this Court.

SECTION IV.

Arrangement of Examinations.

20. The Court of Examiners, in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee of the General Medical Council, will in future require evidence that the Student has, during the progress of each course of his lectures, been duly examined by his Lecturer, and especially at the termination of his course.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LONDON.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE COURT OF EXAMINERS OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

APOTHECARIES' HALL,

18th November, 1869.

I.—“That after June, 1870, all Medical Students presenting themselves for the Second Examination shall produce Evidence of having served the office of Clinical Clerk at a recognized Hospital during the period of Six Weeks, at least.”

II.—“That after June, 1870, all Students shall be required to produce evidence that they have been examined at the Class Examinations, instituted by the various Lecturers and Professors of their respective Medical Schools and Colleges.”

(Signed) RICHARD H. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Court of Examiners.

APPENDIX II.

REPLIES FROM THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES, AND MEDICAL
LICENSING CORPORATIONS TO THE DATE OF FEBRUARY,
1870.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S,
ST. ANDREW'S, FIFE,
November 27th, 1869.

*To the Chairman of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE
of the GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND REGISTRATION.*

SIR

In answer to your communication of 31st July, 1869, with accompanying Report and Evidence on Medical Education, I beg to submit the finding of the Committee appointed by the Senators of this University, to answer the communication.

The Committee, composed of the following Professors: Professors FISCHER, MAC DONALD, SWAN, HEDDLE, and BELL, concur in general with the recommendations.

They think it desirable that Chemistry, elementary, and over a defined range of subject, should be a compulsory subject of the Preliminary, or Extra-Professional Examination. They also think it desirable that Physics should be made Preliminary.

They would make Botany or Zoology also a compulsory Preliminary subject of Examination; giving the student the choice of either.

They think that whilst a Matriculation Examination should be required—in which the student's proficiency is tested in Latin, English, Elementary Algebra, and Mathematics, with either French or German—the student should either pass a satisfactory Examination in Elementary Chemistry, Physics, and in Botany or Zoology, or he should be required to take a three months' course of these, previous to commencing his purely Professional course of study.

With the exception of the alteration thus made, they approve of the general course laid down for the different subjects of study. They believe that Medical Chemistry would be studied to greater advantage in the 2nd than in the 1st Summer Course, and that the Clinical study of Insanity should be required in the 4th Summer. They concur with those who believe that the First-year Student should be exempted from Hospital Attendance, and they think it highly important that some plan should be adopted to secure to the students in general, a larger amount of Clinical Instruction in the Hospitals than is at present enjoyed.

They await some definite proposal on the question of a joint Examining Board for England, Scotland, and Ireland, before giving an opinion on a question which seems to present many practical difficulties.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) OSWALD HORNE BELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Chairman of Medical Faculty.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
GLASGOW, *February 14th, 1870.*

SIR,

I am directed by the President to transmit to you the accompanying Report on Medical Education.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES, Esq., M.D., *Secretary.*
*Chairman of the Committee of the General
Medical Council on Education.*

FACULTY HALL, 242, ST. VINCENT STREET,
GLASGOW, *February 14th, 1870.*

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow having considered the evidence on Medical Education collected by the General Medical Council, and the Report of a Committee of Council thereon, agreed to express their general approval of the Recommendations of the Committee,* as summed up in Section 24 of their Report. While giving a general approval to the

* See Minutes of General Medical Council, vol. vii., p. 93.

subjects proposed to be included in the Curriculum, the Faculty do not see any advantage to be gained by prescribing with exactitude their manner of sub-division for the purposes of teaching, and the order in which they are to be studied. It is open to doubt whether a system of uniformity in the Medical Schools such as is implied in the Report of your Committee is desirable, and whether it is judicious to draw for their guidance what must to some extent be an arbitrary line of demarcation between one subject and another.

The Faculty are of opinion that the whole system of Medical Education, as regards the imparting and acquiring of knowledge, enlarging facilities for special study, and fostering more sustained mental activity both in teachers and students, would be greatly improved if the *Annus Medicus* were divided into two sessions, one beginning with October, and ending with February,—a vacation of ten or fourteen days being allowed at Christmas,—and the other beginning with April, and ending with July.

The suggestion made by the Committee at Section 22 of their Report* for effecting combinations of Licensing Bodies so as to form Joint Examining Boards, is one of grave importance. The Faculty are of opinion that no person should be placed on the Medical Register, who has not studied and been carefully examined in all the subjects embraced in a prescribed curriculum; and if this object were secured by a clause in an amended Act, the Faculty see no necessity for disturbing the arrangements which at present exist in Scotland. The Faculty, however, are not averse to a calm, unbiassed, and comprehensive consideration of the subject, in conjunction with the Universities and Corporations of Scotland, and would willingly co-operate with them in arranging any altered system of Examining and Licensing, which, in their joint estimation, would be calculated to be for the benefit of the community, and for the interests of the profession.

(Signed) J. G. FLEMING,
President.

* See Minutes of General Medical Council, vol. vii., p. 92.

APPENDIX III.

REPLIES OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES AND MEDICAL LICENSING CORPORATIONS, TO DATE OF FEBRUARY, 1870.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
22nd December, 1869.

SIR,

Your letter of July last, and the Report enclosed of the Education Committee of the Medical Council, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, have been under the consideration of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

The Board requested the Professors of the School of Physic to draw up observations on the Report, a copy of which observations is herewith enclosed, which will serve to show how far the practice of the School of Physic is in accordance with the views of the Education Committee of the Medical Council.

With reference to the recommendation of the Committee (par. 22), that "the Medical Council should endeavour to effect such combinations of the Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) as may form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom, before which every person who desired a Licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined on all subjects; any higher degrees he may wish to take should come after, and be optional;" the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College are of opinion—

First.—That in order to secure equality of Examination standards, there should be only one Examining Board for the whole kingdom, rather than one for each division of the kingdom; and that this Board should hold its Examinations successively in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

Secondly.—That no Candidate should be admissible to Examination of the General Board who has not previously obtained a Licence to practise from one of the Licensing Bodies.

Thirdly.—That no person should hold an appointment as Medical Officer in the public service who had not passed the Examination of the General Board, conducted in the same manner as Examinations are now held for the Army and Navy Medical Services; and that the best answerer at such Examination should be appointed to vacant places as they occur.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAML. HAUGHTON,

Medical Registrar of Trinity College,

Dublin.

DR. E. A. PARKES,
Chairman of Education Committee.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE PROFESSORS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC ON THE
REPORT ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, REFERRED TO THEM BY THE BOARD
OF TRINITY COLLEGE, ON THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1869.

The Report of the Education Committee contains twenty-five paragraphs. On each of these paragraphs the Professors of the School of Physic offer the following observations for the consideration of the Board of Trinity College :—

I.—*Botany.*

The Professors are of opinion that Botany is an essential part of Medical Education, and that it should continue to form part of the Professional Examination for the Degree in Medicine in Trinity College.

II.—*Chemistry.*

The Professors are of opinion that Chemistry being, admittedly, an essential part of Medical Education, should continue to form part of the Professional Examination for the Medical Degrees in Trinity College.

III.—*Zoology.*

The Professors are of opinion that Zoology should not form a compulsory subject of study for the Medical Degrees in Trinity College.

N.B.—Comparative Anatomy is required of all Candidates for these Degrees.

IV.—*Distinct Subjects of Education and Examination.*

The Education Committee recommend the subdivision of Subjects of Instruction of Medical Students into fourteen distinct heads, viz. :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Physics. | 8. Therapeutics. |
| 2. Chemistry. | 9. Medicine. |
| 3. Medical Chemistry. | 10. Surgery. |
| 4. Anatomy. | 11. Pathological Anatomy. |
| 5. General Anatomy. | 12. Midwifery. |
| 6. Physiology. | 13. Forensic Medicine. |
| 7. Pharmacy. | 14. Hygiene. |

No. 1. *Physics*.—The Professors are of opinion that Physics should be taught and examined in as a subject distinct from Chemistry, as is the practice in the School of Physic.

No. 2. *Chemistry*.—The Professors are of opinion that Chemistry should be taught both by Lectures and by Laboratory instruction, as is the practice in the School of Physic.

No. 3. *Medical Chemistry*.—The Professors are of opinion that this subject is sufficiently taught in the School of Physic, without a separate course of instruction.

Nos. 4, 5. *Anatomy and General Anatomy*.—Two Professors of Anatomy lecture in the School of Physic, who teach, conjointly, all the subjects included in Anatomy and General Anatomy. The Professors approve of this arrangement, and would not wish to see the subjects separated.

No. 6. *Physiology*.—The Professors are of opinion that it is not necessary to have separate instruction in this subject. Physiology is at present taught in the School of Physic, as part of his course, by the University Professor of Anatomy; and it also forms a considerable portion of the course delivered by the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

No. 7. *Pharmacy*.—This subject is taught by the King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, but the Compounding of Medicines does not form part of the *Curriculum* of the School of Physic; nor do the Professors think it desirable that it should do so.

No. 8. *Therapeutics*.—The Professors do not think it necessary to have separate instruction given in this subject, which, in their opinion, is already sufficiently provided for by the Lectures of the King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and by the Clinical Instruction given by the Professors in their Hospital teaching.

Nos. 9, 10. *Medicine and Surgery*.—These subjects are taught by the King's Professor of Practice of Medicine, and the Professor of Surgery in Trinity College. The Practice of Medicine and Surgery is learned from the Clinical

Instruction given in the Hospitals. The Professors are of opinion that no change is necessary in the mode of teaching these subjects.

No. 11. *Pathological Anatomy*.—The Professors do not think it necessary to have separate instruction given in this subject, which seems sufficiently well provided for, by the Lectures of the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine, the King's Professor of Practice of Medicine, the Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and by the facilities afforded for learning it in the Dead-house of the Hospital, and at the weekly meetings of the Pathological Society, which are held inside the walls of Trinity College, and are free to the Medical Students.

No. 12. *Midwifery*.—The Professors are of opinion that this subject should be taught, both theoretically and practically, as is done in the School of Physic, by the Lectures of the King's Professor of Midwifery, and by six months' attendance on the practice of an Hospital Maternity.

No. 13. *Forensic Medicine*.—The Professors are of opinion that the teaching of this subject is sufficiently provided for by the Lectures of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the School of Physic.

No. 14. *Hygiene*.—The Professors do not consider it necessary to teach this subject as a separate course. It forms part of the courses of Lectures delivered in the School of Physic, by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and by the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

V. VI.—*Order of Studies.*

The order of study recommended by the Professors of the School of Physic, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, is the following, in which the Professors are not disposed to recommend any change :—

FIRST YEAR.*

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Matriculation. | 5. Chemistry. |
| 2. Anatomy. | 6. Botany. |
| 3. Practical Anatomy. | 7. Comparative Anatomy. |
| 4. Dissections. | |

SECOND YEAR.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Practical Anatomy. | 5. Materia Medica. |
| 2. Dissections. | 6. Chemical Laboratory. |
| 3. Surgery. | 7. Home Attendance. |
| 4. Physics. | |

* Sophister Students are recommended to attend Hospital during the first year of Medical study.

THIRD YEAR.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Practical Anatomy. | 4. Midwifery. |
| 2. Dissections. | 5. Practice of Medicine. |
| 3. Surgery. | 6. Hospital Attendance. |

FOURTH YEAR.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Institutes of Medicine. | 4. Ophthalmic Surgery. |
| 2. Medical Jurisprudence. | 5. Hospital Attendance. |
| 3. Practical Midwifery. | |

The Professors are of opinion that the foregoing Order of Study, while it is recommended (as at present) to the Students, should not be made compulsory on them.

VII.—*Winter and Summer Sessions.*

The lengths of the Winter and Summer Sessions are fixed in the School of Physic by the following Regulations, which are among those made under the provisions of the School of Physic Amendment Act, and which have been found to work favourably in that School :—

August 6, 1867.—REGULATIONS of the School of Physic in Ireland, ordered by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and by the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, in accordance with the School of Physic (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1867.—30 Vic. cap. ix., sec. 5.

REGULATION I.—The Winter Courses shall commence on the 1st November (or on the day following, when that day shall fall upon a Sunday), and shall terminate on the 31st March. The Lectures shall be delivered on three days of each week; and the Courses shall consist of not less than fifty-six Lectures each; and Christmas week and the week following shall constitute the Christmas vacation.

REGULATION II.—The Summer Course shall commence on the 1st April (or on the day following, when that day shall fall upon a Sunday), and shall terminate on the 30th June. The Lectures shall be delivered on four days of each week, and the Courses shall consist of not less than forty Lectures each; and Passion week and Easter week shall constitute the Easter vacation.

REGULATION III.—The Winter Courses shall be—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy. | 4. Chemistry. |
| 2. Practical Anatomy. | 5. Practice of Medicine. |
| 3. Surgery. | 6. Midwifery. |

* Students wishing to dissect during the fourth year can obtain this privilege on payment of One Guinea.

The Summer Courses shall be—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Botany. | 3. Materia Medica and Pharmacy. |
| 2. Medical Jurisprudence. | 4. Institutes of Medicine. |

REGULATION IV.—A course of eighteen Lectures shall be given in Comparative Anatomy, in Trinity Term, by the Professor of Anatomy; such Lectures to be delivered at the rate of three Lectures a week, and to be free to all Students in Arts whose names are on the College Books.

REGULATION V.—The Lectures of the University Anatomist shall be strictly Demonstrations, and not a Systematic Course of Prælections.

REGULATION VI.—Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry shall be given by the Professor of Chemistry during the months of April, May, and June, on three days of each week.

REGULATION VII.—The Dissecting Room shall be open from the 1st October until the 31st March; &c., &c.

No. VIII.—*Repetition of same Courses of Lectures in Anatomy.*

The Professors recommend that the Board of Trinity College should unite the subjects of Practical Anatomy and Dissections, under the head of "Practical Anatomy (including Dissections);" and that the details as to the number of Lectures to be attended by the Students in Practical Anatomy should be left to the discretion of the University Anatomist.

No. IX.—*Instruction in Midwifery.*

The Professors approve of the existing arrangements of the School of Physic, according to which the Students attend Lectures in Midwifery during the third Winter, and receive instruction in the Practice of Midwifery during the fourth year.

Nos. X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV.—*Mode of Teaching Chemistry, Anatomy, and Pharmacy.*

The mode of teaching Chemistry and Anatomy in the School of Physic, by Laboratory work and Dissections, is eminently Practical, and the Professors are of opinion that the details of teaching these subjects should be left in the hands of the respective Professors.

The Professors are of opinion that Practical Dispensing cannot be taught efficiently in a Medical School.

No. XVI.—*Hospital Teaching.*

The Professors do not feel themselves in a position to offer to the Board of Trinity College any advice as to the improvement of existing Hospital Instruction.

No. XVII.—*Compilation of a Set of Rules by the Medical Council.*

The Professors are strongly of opinion that it would be injurious to the interests of Medical Education to have a "Set of Rules" laid down to guide the Student as to the *minimum* amount of knowledge requisite for passing his Examinations.

Nos. XVIII., XIX.—*Number of Examinations.*

The following are the regulations made by the Board of Trinity College with respect to the previous Medical Examination, which have been found to operate in a most satisfactory manner :—

PREVIOUS MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates for Degrees and Licences in Medicine and Surgery are expected to pass two Examinations, the first of which will be held at the close of the second year of Medical Study, and the other, as heretofore, after the full Curriculum has been completed.

The Subjects of the Previous Examination are the following :—

Descriptive Anatomy.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Chemistry and Physics.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships will be given annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, on the condition of the successful Candidates proceeding regularly for two years with the Medical Course in the University.

The best Answerers at the previous Examination will be elected to these Scholarships, provided they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, have studied Medicine for two years only, and have kept an *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic.

The Professors are of opinion that it would not be desirable to render the passing of the previous Medical Examination compulsory on the Students.

No. XX.—*Class Examinations.*

The Professors disapprove of Compulsory Class Examinations, preliminary to the issuing of Certificates, but are of opinion that voluntary Class Examinations, such as are held from time to time to the School of Physic, are useful adjuncts to general teaching.

No. XXI.—*Clinical Examinations.*

The Professors approve of Clinical Examinations for all Candidates for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery ; and believe that such can be carried into practice in Dublin.

Nos. XXII., XXIII.—*Conjoint Examining Board.*

The Professors having given the fullest consideration to the proposition in the Report of the "Committee of Professional Education," viz., "to form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the Kingdom," and finding that the Report is still under the consideration of The General Medical Council, are of opinion that, as the subject of Medical Education is likely to be brought under the consideration of Parliament during its next Session, it would be premature on the part of the Board of Trinity College, under existing circumstances, to give any countenance to the formation of a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the Kingdom.

Nos. XXIV., XXV.—*Summary of Report.*

The opinions of the Professors on the subjects of these Sections have been already given in their remarks on previous Sections.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *November 30th*, 1869.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the communication forwarded to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, requesting their opinion on the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on Professional Education, I have to inform you that the subject has been more than once under the consideration of our Council, but each time had to be postponed in consequence of the contemplated union between the King and Queen's College of Physicians and this College, with a view to the issuing a conjoint Diploma, not having, as yet, been finally decided upon ; however, when it is, your Report will again be taken into consideration, and the views of our Council on the several important points, referred to in the Report, shall be forwarded to you with as little delay as possible. In the meantime, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to send me a supply of twenty-two copies of the Report, for the perusal of each member of our Council.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. STANNUS HUGHES, M.D.,
Secretary of Council.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
SURGEONS, IRELAND, UPON THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS
SUBMITTED TO THEM BY THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL UPON
THE SUBJECT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.

THE Council of this College have most carefully considered the suggestions laid before them by the General Medical Council for an improved scheme of Medical Education, and whilst acknowledging that they recognize much in these proposals worthy of high commendation, still they feel bound to add that they cannot give them their unreserved adhesion, for many reasons, which will become apparent upon the perusal of the following observations upon the proposed scheme, which, in accordance with the wish of the General Medical Council, they submit for their consideration. For simplicity sake they have arranged their observations in the form of a scheme of Medical Education, which appears to them to be better suited to the requirements of the public and to the position which their profession should occupy than that submitted for their consideration; and to this scheme they have appended, in many instances, foot-notes, explanatory of the reasons which have led them to suggest the arrangements which they here propose. But previous to doing this, they wish to state, that whilst adopting the idea of the distinction between Theoretical and Practical subjects, still as they consider Anatomy the true basis of the Theoretical, as Hospital attendance is of the Practical, study of Medicine and Surgery, they cannot consent willingly to any system of Education which would so limit the student's devotion to these important subjects as does the proposed scheme of the General Medical Council.

This Council are of opinion that the medical year should consist of nine months—that is to say, that the Winter Session should extend from the 1st of October to the 31st of March, and that the Summer Session should commence on the 1st of April, and terminate on the 30th of June—so that the medical year should occupy three-fourths only of the ordinary year, in order to permit that amount of relaxation to the student so necessary after his protracted course of toil and mental exertion.

In endeavouring to sketch out a truly useful and practical Curriculum of Education, they have purposely omitted the consideration of Physics and special teaching on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Teeth, &c., as they are of opinion that the one should constitute a part of the student's Preliminary Education, and the other would require a course far more extended than the limited time at his command would allow, in order to render the information which he might acquire of any real or practical utility to him in after life.

Annexed is the form of Curriculum, which this Council conceive might be followed with equal advantage both to the teacher and student, provided the

Medical Council were prepared to enforce its adoption by all Licensing Bodies in the United Kingdom, as this Council believe that nothing is more calculated to degrade the position of the profession in the eyes of the public at large than the varied standards of Education which are at present in force—all differing in their several requirements, while at the same time all equally profess to have a similar object in view, viz., to produce, for the benefit of society at large, a thoroughly well-educated and accomplished practitioner.

1st Winter.—Anatomy and Physiology, ⁽¹⁾ Practical Anatomy, including Demonstrations and Dissections; Chemistry, Theoretical; Hospital.—Six months. ⁽²⁾

1st Summer.—Materia Medica (*or* Pharmacy); ⁽³⁾ Botany, Medical and General.

⁽¹⁾ This Council deem it most essential that Physiology should be taught *pari passu*, with the study of the Anatomy of the parts under consideration, as, by so doing, experience has shown them that the lecturer appeals more forcibly to the reasoning powers of the student, and consequently with a greater prospect of successfully teaching him this important branch of the science of Medicine.

⁽²⁾ This Council attach great importance to an extended and regular attendance by the student upon his Hospital practice. Hitherto they have required, for their Licence, evidence of his having attended Hospital practice during three Winter Sessions of six months, and during three Summer Sessions of three months each—in all, twenty-seven months; an attendance which, as will be perceived, could be completed in three years of Professional Education. Now, however, to give full practical effect to the all but universally expressed opinion, that the Professional Education of the student should be extended over a period of four years they would suggest that certificates should be required of him of attendance upon Hospital practice during the six months of each of his four Winter Sessions, and during three months each of his second and third Summer Sessions. By this regulation he would be required to produce evidence, to entitle him to go in for his Pass Examination, of having attended Hospital practice during, at least, thirty months of his professional education—a period by no means, as this Council submit, too extended, when the importance of the subject is taken into consideration. With respect to the office of Dresser, they are quite aware of all the importance which ought to be attached to such a position, and are of opinion that the views of the Medical Council on this point might be fairly carried out, by arranging the students of each Hospital in alphabetical order, and by the Physician or Surgeon on duty selecting for the discharge of this duty one, or more, according to the number that might be required, every month, but strictly in rotation: a rule which should not be departed from unless absolute neglect and want of due regularity was shown to exist on the part of the student, in which case, of course, his certificate for that Session should be withdrawn.

⁽³⁾ This—one of the most important branches of Medical science to the

2nd Winter.—Anatomy and Physiology ; Practical Anatomy, including Demonstrations and Dissections ; Surgery, General and Operative ; ⁽⁴⁾ Hospital.—Six months.

2nd Summer.—Chemistry (Practical), with full instruction in Laboratory ; Practical Pharmacy ; ⁽⁵⁾ Hospital.—Three months.

3rd Winter.—Anatomy and Physiology ; Practical Anatomy, including Demonstrations and Dissections ; Surgery, General and Operative ; Hospital.—Six months.

First Examination upon Anatomy and Physiology ; Practical Anatomy ; Materia Medica ; Botany ; Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. ⁽⁶⁾

practitioner in his future career—is, strange to say, not regarded by the student with that degree of interest which it undoubtedly deserves. By placing it, as well as Botany, immediately after the first winter's hospital attendance, this Council are led to believe that the pupil's attention may be awakened to the necessity of making himself fully master of the subject, while the experience of every day must show him that a thorough knowledge of medicines and their uses is not only essential for his own future success, but likewise absolutely necessary to ensure the safety and comfort of the patient under his care.

⁽⁴⁾ This Council are of opinion that Theoretical and Operative Surgery should be given in conjunction—say the former twice and the latter once during the week ; and that, when practicable, the circumstances calling for operative interference should form the theme of discussion immediately before the operation itself is described and performed. A system like this, if faithfully carried out, would be of great advantage to the student, and would form a valuable guide to him in many of those cases which he must be prepared to encounter in his future course of practice.

⁽⁵⁾ This Council most strongly recommend a full system of Laboratory instruction, because they consider that the student, when once thoroughly indoctrinated in this way into the practical details of Chemistry, would be always found competent to undertake the ordinary analysis that might occasionally require to be made ; but in important cases the aid of the specialist must always be sought for, and with great justice too, for, as a rule, the individual in active practice could never afford to devote the amount of time or attention necessary for the complete investigation of an obscure or difficult subject. The importance of practical Pharmacy is too universally admitted to require further comment.

⁽⁶⁾ This Council have placed the first Examination at the end of the Third Winter Session, because they believe it to be wholly impossible for the student of average ability to succeed in obtaining even a superficial knowledge of so many and various subjects in the limited space of two years. The additional six months would be of inestimable benefit to him in many respects, but more especially in confirming that knowledge of Physiological and Anatomical facts which he may have acquired during the course of the preceding two Sessions.

3rd Summer.—Forensic Medicine, in all its branches ; Hygiene ;⁽⁷⁾ Hospital.—Three months.

4th Winter.—Surgery, with a course of operations performed by the Student himself upon the dead subject ;⁽⁸⁾ Medicine, with Pathology ; Hospital.—Six months.

Pass Examination in Medicine, Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene and Therapeutics.⁽⁹⁾

4th Summer.—Midwifery, with Diseases of Women and Children ; Practical Midwifery—at least forty cases, and extending over fully six months.

This Council would expressly allot the last Summer Session to the study of Midwifery, because they believe it to be a subject that ought to be thoroughly understood by every general practitioner. The decision of the question must, however, rest with the Medical Council, whether they would permit the student to receive his Licence to practice at the termination of his second Professional Examination, or would empower the College before which he may have been examined to withhold it until he should have produced satisfactory evidence that he was fully acquainted with Midwifery, both Theoretical and Practical, in all its varied details.

(7) The subject of Forensic Medicine is one that has rarely met with that attention which its importance would most clearly indicate ; and yet the fact cannot be denied that in many instances in which the medical man has been called on to express an opinion on a matter involved in doubt, the failure has been indeed very lamentable. This result, so injurious, in public estimation, to the profession at large, might be in a great measure obviated were greater attention paid to the testing of the candidates proficiency in the subjects of which it treats, at his Pass Examination—whilst Hygiene is a subject, the importance of which of late years has so forced itself upon the attention of the general public, that its recognition as a legitimate item in our Medical Curricula and at our Examining Boards, cannot be much longer ignored.

(8) This Council are of opinion that the student during this, his last Winter Session, should be required to perform a course of operations upon the dead subject.

(9) The proper place to study Therapeutics, including the art of prescribing, undoubtedly is in the wards of the hospital, the idea of teaching such subjects by lectures, in the opinion of this Council, being impracticable, and they believe that the study of this branch of their profession might be greatly facilitated at the expense of a little additional trouble on the part of the Physician or Surgeon, by requiring the students in attendance to prescribe for each case, at the same time stating their reasons for the use of the remedies suggested.

With respect to the conduct of the several Examinations, this Council, without entering into minute details, merely desire to express it as their opinion, that they should be of as demonstrative, practical, and clinical a character as the nature of the several subjects will permit. They are also of opinion that the Examinations should be conducted partly orally and partly by written papers, being convinced that no one system can be satisfactorily pursued to the exclusion of the other. For many and obvious reasons they are also of opinion, that all such Examinations, under certain restrictions, should be conducted in public; and, parenthetically, they may be permitted to observe, so convinced have they been for years past of the truth of the foregoing remarks, that for a long time have their Examinations (undoubtedly to the serious detriment of the funds of their Corporation) been conducted in accordance with these views.

The Council of this College also feel that they would not have fully acquitted themselves of their duty did they not express their unalterable opinion, that no Curriculum can place upon a satisfactory footing the Education of the Medical Student so long as our several Corporations vie with each other in demanding from candidates for admission to their Examining Boards, certainly not the highest classed evidence of preliminary or of Professional Education; or so long as they require at their hands but the minimum amount of Professional information to qualify them for their Licence. In a communication such as this, the Council of the College of Surgeons in Ireland would not deem it their duty to make such observations, did they not believe that the General Medical Council have ample powers conferred on them by the Imperial Legislature for coercing, in this as in other respects, recalcitrant Corporations. And whilst fully agreeing with the opinion expressed by the General Medical Council as to the "great evil" experienced in "the inequality of the Examinations for the Licence," still they cannot bring themselves to believe that the suggestions of the General Medical Council for removing this evil, by forming combined Examining Boards in the several divisions of the kingdom, will remedy matters. Under existing arrangements, a pupil rejected at one of the Colleges of Physicians or of Surgeons, goes without loss of time, and without further study or preparation to some other College to seek its Licence, and but too frequently succeeds in his object. How can this state of affairs be remedied by a conjoined examination between a College of Physicians and of Surgeons? If rejected before such a Board in one division of the kingdom, he still will have two other such Boards to apply to, and it will always be competent for one or other of them to invite imperfectly educated parties to avail themselves of their easier Examination. This Council feel it to be an open scandal that a pupil rejected at one Board can at once resort to another, and so qualify himself for registration. The evil is so great, and the remedy so

patent and so easy of application, that they cannot imagine upon what worthy grounds its application by those who have the power to enforce it, has been so long ignored.

In conclusion, this Council would beg leave to observe, that they place more reliance on engrafting into the mind of the student the proper understanding of the great principles of his art, rather than indulging in the vain attempt to imbue his mind with an interminable series of minutiae, which, however valuable they may be to the individual in practice, can only be acquired gradually, and at the expense of a certain amount of time, observation, and experience.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND,

DUBLIN, *February 12th*, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 31st July, 1869, I am directed to inform you in regard to "the proposal for a conjoint Examining Board for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively" and your request for "a definite opinion how this should be carried out in your division of the kingdom," that it appears to be assumed, in the above extract from your letter, that the principle of establishing such a conjoint Examining Board is admitted.

The President and Fellows are, at present, not prepared to admit that a conjoint Examining Board formed, as proposed, by the combination of the several Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) in each division of the kingdom (*see* Section 22 of Report of the Committee on Professional Education, 1869), is the best way of improving Professional Education; and they therefore do not feel themselves called upon, at present, to enter into details as to the mode of carrying out that proposal.

With regard to the many other details contained in the Report, as to plans and order of Education, the President and Fellows do not see any advantage to be derived from laying down rules which there is no legal authority to enforce.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES LITTLE,

Registrar.

F. A. PARKES, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,

Chairman of the Committee on Professional Education.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

THE REPLY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

November 15th, 1869.

Botany.

In answer to the question, "whether a knowledge of Botany is or is not necessary for a Medical Practitioner," the Council of this Hall have no hesitation in responding in the affirmative; a sound knowledge of the subject has always been required from candidates for "Licence to practise," and they would deprecate its omission from the Curriculum of Study; but, at the same time, they think it would be of considerable advantage to the student if a competent acquaintance with systematic Botany were made compulsory at the Entrance Examination; and *in such case*, the Council are of opinion that the examination of candidates might be limited to the diagnosis of the principal British Natural Orders, and to the essential and differential characters of the most important British Medical Plants.

Physics and Chemistry.

The Council approve of the recommendation of having "Physics" a separate branch of study; they also coincide with the general opinion that Physics and Elementary Chemistry ought eventually to constitute compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination, and they are in favour of separate courses, for *Scientific* and for *Medical* Chemistry. The Practical Chemistry should be conducted in a Laboratory furnished with separate benches and supplied with all the requisite agents and apparatus; and a competent teacher should direct the students in the manner of carrying on the necessary chemical processes, and in inducting them through a progressive course of analysis.

Chemistry.

The Chemical Examination at this Hall embraces the general principles of the science of Chemistry, the metallic and non-metallic elements, the most important compounds of these used in Medicine, their combining proportions, and Organic Chemistry, as applied to Physiology and Pathology.

The Examination is rendered practical by means of specimens and tests.

Anatomy and Physiology.

The recommendation of the Committee, "that Anatomy be studied for eighteen months, and Chemistry and Physiology for a year," is approved of.

In the Examination in Anatomy, particular regard is paid to those departments of the subject which bear most on Medical and Surgical practice; and the Examination is carried on by demonstrations on the human skeleton. In the Examination in Physiology, candidates are asked to describe the functions of the several parts and organs of the body, and the chemical composition of the solids and fluids.

Pharmacy.

The Council regard the substitution of "Pharmacy" in the place of "Materia Medica" in the *first part*, and the removal of "Therapeutics" to the *second part* of the Examination for Licence very valuable improvements. The instructions in Practical Pharmacy should be carried on under the direction of a competent Pharmacist, and an apartment specially fitted out for the purpose, ought to be attached to each Medical School.

The Council are of opinion that *three* months is too short a time to learn Practical Pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Examination at this hall comprises a description of the principal drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, including their history, their physical and chemical characters, the rationale of the different processes, the means of discovering adulterations and impurities, and the effects, uses and doses of Medicines. Candidates are further required to translate manuscript prescriptions in Latin, and to compound them scientifically.

Therapeutics.

It seems expedient to the Council that "Dietetics" be included in the course on "Therapeutics."

The mode of action, and medicinal effects of remedies, also the form of prescription and regimen, constitute an essential part of the Examinations in Medicine and Surgery at this Hall; and it is purposed to extend this system in future to the Clinical Examinations.

Medicine.

This Examination is especially directed to "the Institutes of Medicine;" and to the diagnosis, prognosis, pathology, and treatment of diseases.

There are drawings and Pathological preparations exhibited, and candidates are tested at the bed-side of patients in Hospitals, and also on Dispensary patients.

Surgery.

The Examination in Surgery is confined to the general principles of the Science, and to the diagnosis and treatment of minor Surgery; there are casts and apparatus for illustration, and candidates are clinically examined.

Pathological Anatomy.

In the opinion of the Council, this subject ought to form a part of Hospital instruction, and be left to the Clinical teachers.

Midwifery.

The topics included in the Examination under this head, are the anatomy of the pelvis, the signs and symptoms of pregnancy, utero-gestation, parturition, the varieties of labour, and the diagnosis of diseases peculiar to women and young children.

Attendance on twenty cases of labour in a recognized Hospital is required.

Forensic Medicine.

The points involved in the Examination on this subject have regard to the various forms of violent death, injuries to the person, and insanity.

Candidates must be acquainted with the principal poisons, their appropriate tests, the mode of applying them in simple and compound states, and be able to explain the rationale of the processes.

Hygiene.

The special subjects on which Candidates are examined in this branch of knowledge, are the conditions that are essential to the maintenance of life and health, the means of preventing the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases, and the most effectual mode of disinfecting.

Hospital Practice.

The Council agree with the Committee, "that not only practical Hospital classes in Medicine and Surgery, should be more commonly instituted than at present, but that every student should perform the duty of clerk and dresser;" and the Council are further of opinion that every advanced student in attendance at Hospitals should have the charge of patients committed to him.

Arrangement of the Examinations.

The proposals of the Committee, "that there should be *two* Examinations by the Licensing Bodies as heretofore," and "that no certificate of attendance on a course of instruction be accepted by a Licensing Body as valid unless it attests that the student has been duly examined during the progress of such course," and also "that the scope of the Examination for the Licence ought to include every part of the work done in the schools, practical or otherwise," and "that the Clinical Examination of Surgical and Medical patients shall form part of the Pass Examination," are all concurred in; and in addition to these arrangements, the Council respectfully beg leave to suggest that the time devoted to the *oral* Examination on each subject of the Curriculum, irrespective of the *written* Examination, should not be less than fifteen minutes.

Finally, with regard to the formation of a *Conjoint Examining Board*, the Council of this Hall have adopted the following Resolutions:—

- I.—"That there should be instituted a Conjoint Examining Board for each division of the United Kingdom, to examine Candidates in all departments of the Medical Profession, and to grant a diploma, which shall entitle its holder to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery throughout the United Kingdom.
- II.—"That the Board in Ireland be constituted of members elected by the Councils of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries Hall, respectively.
- III.—"That these Resolutions be communicated to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and their co-operation respectfully solicited."

(Signed) JOHN SHEA, M.D.,
Governor.

ADDENDUM

TO THE

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE.

The following REPORTS *from the* ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, *arrived too late to be inserted in their proper places in the Appendix.*

(Signed) E. A. PARKES,
Chairman.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

RESOLUTIONS of the 7th of October, 1869, and of the 13th of January, 1870, expressive of the opinion of the Council of the College on those parts of the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council, forwarded by Dr. Parkes, upon which the Council feel it necessary to make any observations; together with a general report on Professional Education, dated the 16th of December, 1869, from the Court of Examiners, adopted by the Council on the 13th of January, 1870. (The numbers refer to the Paragraphs in the Committee's Report.)

Par. 2. (See Resolution of Council, page 12, in reference to Chemistry.)

Par. 3. That the Council agree with the observations of the Committee in paragraph 3 of the Report on the subject of Zoology, but are of opinion that a certain amount of knowledge of Comparative Anatomy should continue to be demanded of Candidates for the Diploma of Fellow of the College.

Par. 4. (See Resolutions of Council, page 12, in reference to paragraph 4.)

Par. 5. That it is not expedient that any fixed order of Professional Study should be required of Candidates beyond that which is already virtually determined by the periods at which the two Professional Examinations for the Diploma of Member of the College may be respectively passed.

Par. 7. That it is not desirable that the whole of the four years of Professional Education should of necessity be spent in attendance at recognized Medical Schools and Hospitals, but that not less than three Winter and two Summer Sessions should be so spent, the remainder of the four years being devoted to practical study in an Hospital or otherwise, in accordance with the existing Regulations of the College.

That it is not advisable that there should be any alteration in the length of the Winter and Summer Sessions as at present established.

Par. 9. That, in reference to paragraph 9, in the opinion of the Council, the period of the study of Midwifery may be extended with advantage.

Par. 16. That the Council concur in the remarks contained in paragraph 16 of the Report, with reference to practical Hospital instruction, which are in accordance with clause 12, paragraph III. Section II. of the Regulations relating to the Diploma of Member of the College, which clause has been in force since the 1st of October, 1863.

Par. 17. That the Council cannot agree to the proposal contained in paragraph 17 of the Report, with respect to the limits of examination, so far as it relates to Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, and Surgery.

Par. 18. That it is the opinion of this Council that there should

be instituted a single Examining Board for each division of the United Kingdom, before which every person who desired a Licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined, and that a Diploma from either of such Examining Boards should entitle the holder to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Par. 20. That, in reference to paragraph 20 of the Report, the Council are of opinion that Examinations by the teacher should form part of each course of lectures.

Par. 24. That, in reference to the fourteen subjects for Professional Study proposed in the Report, the Council are of opinion—

That "Physics" should not be included in the Curriculum of Medical Study, but should precede Professional Education.

That "Chemistry" should increasingly be made a part of elementary study prior to the commencement of Professional Education.

That Practical Chemistry (with Manipulations) in its application to Medical study should be substituted for the course of "Medical Chemistry."

That "Physiology" should include practical study, with manipulations.

That the term "Pharmacy" should be understood to mean Practical Pharmacy, as defined in Clause 13 of the Report. (See Clause 13, page 9.)

That "Therapeutics" should not form the subject of a separate Course of Study, but should be considered an essential part of practical Medicine and Surgery.

That a Course of Lectures on "Forensic Medicine" should be added to the Curriculum, and that it be accordingly in future required of Candidates for the Diploma of Member, as well as for the Diploma of Fellow of the College.

That "Hygiene" should not form the subject of a separate Course of Study.

That the remaining subjects proposed in the Report, viz., "Anatomy, General Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Pathological Anatomy, and Midwifery," should be adopted.

(Signed) EDWARD COCK,
President.

Report of the COURT OF EXAMINERS of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF
SURGEONS OF ENGLAND ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, dated
the 16th December, 1869, and adopted by the Council of the
College on the 13th of January, 1870.

Having been led to review the whole scheme of the Education required for the diploma of Member of the College, with regard especially to the defects which have come prominently before us while performing the duties of Examiners, and to the course which should be followed in order to remove those defects, we desire to communicate to the Council the results we have arrived at in a continuous form. The following Report is therefore added to the answers we forward to queries submitted to us by the Council, including the answers to the questions raised by the Council of Education and Registration referred to us for examination and report.

The conclusions we have formed may be shortly expressed in the general proposition, that every part of the knowledge included in, or accessory to, the Education of Candidates for the diplomas of the College, ought to be taught and learnt practically.

It may be that this necessity exists now to a greater extent than heretofore, because of the almost entire cessation of the system under which the great body of Medical men at a former time began their professional career, namely, by pupilage or apprenticeship in a hospital, or with a practitioner of Medicine and Surgery. Under that system much useful knowledge of details was obtained by many pupils, insomuch that when arrived at the School of Medicine, they were able at once to follow easily, and to profit by the oral instruction of Lectures. But now students, for the most part, enter the School of Medicine unacquainted with any branch of Medical knowledge, or elementary science; and they have to begin the study of several subjects wholly new to them—Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, Pharmacy—the facts and the language of almost all together; whereas, under the old system, which has been virtually abolished, the learner, before commencing his school career, had gained some knowledge of the common facts of Chemistry, and of the appearances and the doses of drugs. He had also attained, by observation and in communication with a master, some familiarity with the names and the aspects of diseases; at the same time that no little skill in manipulation was acquired.

But whether or not a certain degree of preparedness gained in hospital or during pupilage be allowed to justify for time past the method of teaching hitherto followed in Schools of Medicine, we are satisfied that the present system of instruction imperatively requires revision and correction. In our judgment, too much reliance is placed on lectures, and too little provision

is made for practical teaching. The prevailing defects in candidates for the diploma of member, are want of accurate knowledge of objects and facts, and want of skill in using the appliances of Surgery. For these defects the remedy is the addition of practical teaching in every part of necessary knowledge in which it does not now exist, together with its greater completeness where any does exist.

The application of the judgment we have formed in the details of the Educational Course, is as follows :—

First.—The elementary sciences and subjects ought to be learnt, not only from lectures and books, but practically, in the sense that the learners themselves shall, individually, be engaged in the necessary experiments, manipulations, &c., under the direction of a teacher. And we advise that regulations of the Council to that effect shall include, besides Anatomy, already provided for,

Chemistry in its applications to Medicine.

Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Surgery.

The practical instruction in General Anatomy and Physiology, would bear to the Lectures on those subjects the relation which the business of the dissecting room does to the Lectures on Anatomy, or more nearly, perhaps, the relation which practical Chemistry bears to Chemical Lectures.

In Surgery we desire to see instituted a course of instruction in which each pupil shall be exercised in practical details, such as, to give a few examples, in—

The application of Anatomical facts to Surgery, on the living person, or on the dead body.

The methods of proceeding and the manipulations necessary in order to detect the effect of diseases and accidents, put in practice as in the foregoing example.

The performance, where practicable, of the operations of Surgery on the dead body.

The use of Surgical Apparatus.

The examination of diseased structures, as illustrated in the contents of a museum of Morbid Anatomy and otherwise.

These methods of practical instruction are too often shown by the results of our Examinations, to be imperfectly carried out. It may be added that it is, especially since the Examinations of the College have been conducted in part upon living persons, and with the help of dissections and pathological preparations, that the defects referred to have become most manifest, and that, as a necessary consequence, the need of practical teaching has become equally manifest.

As to the means of giving effect to the foregoing recommendations :—

Practical Chemistry being now generally taught in Schools of Medicine there can be no difficulty as to its introduction into the Curriculum of Study.

In General Anatomy and Physiology attendance on two courses of Lectures is prescribed in the regulations for the Membership of the College; so likewise two courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Surgery are required. In those subjects respectively we suggest that, while one Course shall remain as both Courses are now,—a series of didactic Lectures with illustrations, there shall be substituted, for the second Course in each case, the practical teaching previously adverted to. The order of sequence between the Course of Lectures and the practical teaching might vary without disadvantage; and in all cases the order may well be left to the discretion or convenience of the teacher and the learner.

Second.—In the hospital, it is in our judgment indispensable, in order to insure a reasonable amount of real progress among the students generally, that they should be not merely lookers-on at work done, and listeners to instruction given to large numbers, but that each should be personally and systematically engaged in the examination and management of patients, under the direction of a teacher—one of the Medical Officers of the hospital. The student should have duties and responsibilities in his own sphere, as the teacher has in his. In order that practical teaching and learning in this case, or, indeed, in any other, may go on to a useful purpose, it is necessary that the number of pupils in any one class shall not be larger than may with convenience be taught individually by one teacher. We suggest, then, that the existing rule of the College on this subject shall be amended, with a view to attain its object more completely. (*See "Regulations," &c., "Professional Education, sect. ii., par. xii., at page 73 of "Calendar." 1869.*)

Such a system being efficiently carried out for a sufficient period, Clinical teaching in its present form,—that given to a large number at one time by one teacher in the hospital wards and in the lecture room,—may be followed with advantage. That teaching, however ably conducted, now for the most part fails to reach effectually a large number of those students who do not hold, or have not held, the offices of immediate assistants to the Medical Officers—those who, in other words, are not or have not been actually engaged in the work. It ought to be needless to say that all such Clinical teaching should have special reference to patients who are before the pupils, or who are, or have recently been, in the hospital, and accessible to them.

With the house-surgeons, the dresserships, and other offices of assistants to medical officers, the teaching we contemplate would not interfere, except indeed advantageously, as a good preparation. All such offices we desire to see continued in undiminished usefulness. They reach, however, only a few of the pupils in all but small schools.

Those students who resort for a portion of their period of study to hospitals

not connected with schools, ought to be required to spend a large part, if not the whole period, of such attendances in offices as assistants to the medical officers.

It is after teaching of the kind here sketched out has been carried into effect, that the examination of patients as part of the test of the practical knowledge of candidates for the diploma of Member, would have its full advantage. Without such teaching, examinations of that kind would, we believe, usefully affect but a small number, and those probably the persons who, from superior abilities and opportunities of acquiring practical knowledge, least require it.

The changes we have suggested in the scheme of Education do not involve any addition to the period of study, or to the number of the Courses of instruction at present required, except the instruction in practical Chemistry. Our aim is to make the whole course of Education more effective.

To the foregoing suggestions of alterations in the scheme of Professional Instruction we desire to add a few words respecting the Preliminary Education. By the common accord of several Royal Commissions appointed to inquire into the Education in schools and colleges, as well as of eminent scholars practically conversant with the subject, it is shown that too much of the schoolboy time has long been spent, and is still spent, in learning, or rather, for the most part, as it is expressed, "in not learning," the classical languages, Greek and Latin; while the English language and the natural sciences, are, as a rule, entirely neglected. We would strongly advise that natural science, say Physics, Chemistry, and a branch of Natural History—it is unnecessary to speak here of the neglected mother tongue—shall increasingly, from time to time, be required in the Preliminary Examinations. Obviously here, too, the teaching must be practical, in order to be of any real use.

It might be advantageous that such (practical) teaching of the subjects mentioned should be urged on the attention of parents and masters of schools, by the authority of the Council of this College.

Besides allowing more time for purely Professional Studies during the period appointed for those studies, the early instruction in natural science would be an important element in the best mental discipline for the business of Professional life. Experimental science practically learnt is, perhaps, the most efficient preparation for the process of interpreting experience; and the earlier in life it is engaged in, the more useful it will prove to be.

With the mind early habituated to observation and scientific experiment, and with the help of even a moderate amount of scientific knowledge well grounded, the student will be best prepared for the work of the hospital; while with that scientific method and knowledge, combined with the practical skill acquired in well-directed application in the hospital, he will be placed on the way to work out his own improvement in after life. To

give the learner the most efficient means of attaining that result, self-culture ought to be a leading object of all education. But that self-culture will proceed imperfectly, even with an extensive acquaintance with lectures and books, in the absence of a fair proportion of the practical training throughout the education of our young men, which it is the object of this Court to press upon the attention of the Council.

(Signed) EDWARD COCK,
President.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, ON THE SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL OF 1869.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh have carefully considered the Report on Medical Education and Examination by a Committee of the General Medical Council, and they beg to submit the following observations in regard to it :—

The object of the Report is to regulate the length of the Course of Study, to secure a minimum Curriculum for a Licence to Practise, to ensure thorough Hospital work, and to provide for a uniform system of Examination for a Licence by means of a reduced number of Examining Boards.

All these points have engaged the serious attention of the Faculty.

1. *Proposed Amalgamation of Boards of Examination in Medicine and Surgery.*

The proposal to establish a new Examining Board in each division of the kingdom, and to render the passing that Board the only entrance-gate to Medical Practice, and all present titles merely honorary, is a revolution which can be justified only by positive proof that Medical Practice is in a low state in this country, that Medical Education is seriously defective, and that what defects may be found to exist, cannot be remedied through means of the General Medical Council. But, in the opinion of the Faculty, not one of these propositions is true. The condition of Medical Practice in all its branches is by no means unsatisfactory in the United Kingdom. The Faculty know that in Scotland it is eminently the reverse; and they have no reason to believe that it is otherwise in the other divisions of the country, notwithstanding the complaints and exaggerated clamour which have been raised in some quarters on this subject. Neither is Medical Education, or Medical Examination, in any serious respect, generally defective, or, where

defective, incapable of being reformed through means now in existence. In particular, important improvements have been gradually introduced, both in Education and in the Examinations of the Licensing Boards, through the labours of the General Medical Council. It is, of course, too soon to see the full effect of the Council's proceedings on the face of Medical and Surgical Practice throughout the kingdom. But this Faculty look confidently to the result in good time; and they also beg to point attention to the facility with which these improvements have been carried through, as an earnest of the practicability of repairing what is still defective through the same agency, viz., the influence of the General Medical Council on the Universities and Incorporated Colleges.

There seems, then, no call for the very remarkable innovation suggested in the Report of the Committee of the Council. On the other hand, it seems plain to this Faculty, that the innovation could not be carried through without destruction to the Incorporated Colleges, and imminent danger to all Universities circumstanced as are the Universities of Scotland. Under the proposed new system, it is evident that the vastly greater proportion of the future members of the profession would rest content with the Licence obtained by the contemplated Examination before a conjunct Board. A few would still demand the Degree of a University, and a very few the Fellowship of an Incorporated College. But the country would lose the advantage of that peculiar stimulus which now exists by virtue of the variety of present means of access to practice, and which leads many students, instead of being content with a minimum education, to aim at one of a much higher order, in order to connect themselves with a Corporation or University.

The members of the Faculty, however, are persuaded, that neither the General Medical Council, nor Her Majesty's Government, desire to bring either the Universities or the Incorporated Colleges into peril. Especially do they entertain this confidence, when they consider, *firstly*, that, as already stated, there is no such state of things in Medical Education or in Medical Practice as to demand that the Universities and Medical Corporations should be brought into danger; and, *secondly*, because the remedies for such defects as may be found to exist, are, in the opinion of the Faculty, simple and easy under the present medical organization of the country.

The primary causes of the outcry which has arisen lately against the system of Medical Education in this country are that the education required by some of the present Licensing Boards is incomplete, and that the Examinations of some of them are essentially defective, inasmuch as the Boards alluded to can singly take cognizance of either Medicine or Surgery only, and not of both. For, as matters now stand, a man who has only a partial Education, and has had only a partial Examination, is entitled to admission on the Medical Register, and, when there, may practise any branch of the Profession he pleases, or all of its branches.

Now, in the first place, the objections here started do not apply to the Universities of Scotland, in which every branch of Medical and Surgical learning and practice is taught, and from which no Graduate can issue without having been fully educated and fully examined in all. In regard to them, therefore, all that the Medical Council and the State can desire, is to have due security that the Universities do their duty.

It is different for the present with the Educational requirements and Examinations of the Boards of the Incorporated Colleges. But there is no insuperable obstacle to prevent these Bodies from providing the requisite remedy, in conformity with the provisions of the Medical Act of 1858. The three Medical Corporations of Scotland have already shown how this is to be done. It is merely required that all Candidates who appear before them shall be required to undergo that conjunct Examination which is at present optional, and which is undergone, accordingly, by a proportion only, but a considerable proportion.

The Members of the Faculty are unable to understand how the several Medical Incorporations of England and Ireland should have been unable, or unwilling, to do that which has been found so easy in Scotland. But the Medical Council, and the Legislature, can easily overcome, or provide for, the apparent difficulty by an enactment that no man shall be admitted on the register who has not been fully educated and examined, both in Surgery and in Physic, leaving the Incorporations to act singly or conjunctly, as may be thought best to suit their several constitutions.

There remains for consideration a proper security for the Universities and Incorporated Colleges doing their duty. The supervision of their several systems of Education may be wisely left to the General Medical Council. If greater powers be needed for that purpose,—which this Faculty, however, do not believe to be necessary,—let sufficient, but discreet, powers be granted. Experience hitherto has shown that, in matters of Education, the Council can attain its wishes; and, if its action be gradual and slow, it has thus been also cautious; nor are caution and slowness entirely undesirable conditions in so important and difficult a task as that which the Council had to undertake.

The Medical Council have also made trial of the supervision of the Examinations of the Universities and Incorporations. Although improvements have thus been effected, much remains to be done in some quarters. It is very doubtful, however, that the Members of Council can command sufficient time to maintain a thorough visitation and inspection of Examinations. The Faculty beg to recommend that this duty be entrusted to Inspectors specially appointed for the purpose, and receiving from Government a sufficient salary to induce men of ability and professional distinction to undertake the work. These Inspectors should report annually to the Medical Council, and through the Council to Government. A further improvement would be attained

were the General Medical Council, in delivering the Inspectors' Reports, to transmit also annually to Government a report of their whole proceedings for the year. In this way all parties would act under a sense of responsibility; and all transactions would become matter of publicity in an authentic shape.

Before concluding these observations, the Members of the Faculty must refer to the complaint still sometimes made, that a change is required in that part of the University system which makes their professors the examiners of the Candidates of whom they have been previously the teachers. The practice, however, is not without its advantages; for it is plainly but fair to Candidates that, on subjects admitting of such a variety of views on the part of teachers as the several branches of Medical Education, students should be examined according to the principles which they have been taught. Moreover, a fair attempt has been made to meet the objection in the Scottish Universities, by the addition to the Professorial Examiners of three Non-professorial Examiners in each Medical Faculty. If this number be judged insufficient, along with a more thorough system of inspection, the Universities have no objection that the number of such examiners shall be increased, provided the Government will incur the requisite cost; for it is well known that the revenues of the Scottish Universities could not bear the charge.

By the measures here suggested the Faculty are satisfied that, with little change in the Medical Act, and at a small charge to Government, every important object may be easily attained which is necessary for accomplishing a thorough and progressive advancement of Medical Education, Medical Examination, and Medical and Surgical practice throughout the country.

If the Medical Council, however, or Her Majesty's Government, should judge it advisable to entertain further and more radical changes in Education or Examinations, the Faculty urgently call upon Government to make themselves correctly acquainted with the facts of the case, and with the opinions of the heads of the Medical profession by means of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, before proceeding to institute measures which the Faculty cannot help regarding as of dubious utility, and fraught with danger to the public interests.

The University of Edinburgh has always maintained the requirements for its Degrees above the standard of an ordinary Licence to practise, and it seems unreasonable that a Diploma, necessitating higher Qualification on the part of its possessor, should not continue to carry with it the privileges of practice which are conferred by the inferior Qualification.

2. Course of Study.

[This part of the Report has not been finally revised. It will be forwarded at a future time.]

OBSERVATIONS BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF
EDINBURGH, ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCA-
TION.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh having taken into their careful consideration the Report of the Committee on Professional Education, now beg to submit to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, the following Observations :—

The College would remark in the outset, that while agreeing on many points with the views expressed by the Committee, they consider that the Committee have in some respects failed to carry out the wishes of the General Council. The College are of opinion that the principal objects for which the Committee was appointed, were—*first*, with the view of abridging the labours of the Medical Student, especially in regard to attendance upon Lectures ; and *second*, to give a more practical direction to his studies. As far, however, as the College understand the Report, it rather extends, than abridges, the number of Lectures ; it does not propose a more practical course of study ; and it fails altogether to discriminate what parts of each subject in the very extended collateral branches are essential, in cases where the whole cannot be overtaken.

The College would desire to have it understood that, in the following Observations, they limit themselves entirely to the consideration of what is requisite for a Licence to Practise, and do not inquire into what might be desirable for the higher Medical Qualifications.

The College will now proceed to consider the subjects embraced in the Report, in the order which has been followed by the Committee :—

I. SUBJECTS DEEMED NECESSARY.

1. *Botany*.—The General Medical Council have already excluded Botany from the Curriculum of Study. The Committee, however, are of opinion that the question has not been sufficiently considered, and recommend that an opinion shall be once more given as to whether a knowledge of Botany is, or is not, necessary for a Medical Practitioner. The College, while fully alive to the importance of an acquaintance with this subject, are of opinion that a special knowledge of it is not essential for the practitioner. At present, the student acquires a certain knowledge of the general principles of Botany in the class of Physiology, and he learns something of its details in the course of Materia Medica, where the botanical sources of the vegetable preparations are pointed out. The College are satisfied, that when a separate course of Lectures, and a separate Examination in Botany are required, the great

majority of students acquire merely such a knowledge as will enable them to pass, and forget the information obtained almost as rapidly as they had acquired it.

2. *Chemistry*.—The College are of opinion that Chemistry should not be considered a preliminary subject, but that it should be studied during the first year of the Medical Curriculum. They are of opinion that a fair acquaintance with the principles of Elementary Chemistry should be considered essential. They are further of opinion, that attendance on a course of Practical Chemistry is most important, both in impressing the principles of the science upon the mind, and in teaching the student methods of manipulation. But in the present extended state of the science, particularly in regard to details, they consider that it would be most desirable that there should be a distinct limitation of subjects, a knowledge of which should be considered essential.

3. With regard to *Zoology*, the College agree with the opinion expressed by the Committee, that it should not be included among the essential subjects.

4. As to the *number* of subjects of study to be considered essential, the General Medical Council had named Ten, namely,—Anatomy, General Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine. The Committee propose to increase the number of subjects to Fourteen, by making Physics a separate branch of study, and by adding distinct courses of Medical Chemistry, Pathological Anatomy, and Hygiene. They also add a course of Therapeutics, but embrace Materia Medica and Pharmacy under the single head of Pharmacy. With regard to these proposals of the Committee, the College are of opinion (*a*), That Physics should not form part of the Medical Curriculum, but should be a compulsory subject at the Preliminary Examination ; (*b*), That it is undesirable to subdivide the subject of Chemistry ; (*c*), That it is desirable that the student should acquire, at an early period of his Curriculum, a familiarity with the physical and chemical characters of Drugs, and with Pharmaceutical operations ; but that the study of Therapeutics should be delayed till a more advanced period of his studies ; (*d*), That special instruction in Pathological Anatomy should be considered essential ; (*e*), That a separate course on Hygiene is unnecessary, as it may be included under Forensic Medicine. The College do not consider it desirable to constitute General Anatomy a separate course, as a knowledge of it should be acquired while attending the classes of Anatomy and Physiology. The number of subjects recommended by the College is therefore the same as that proposed by the General Medical Council ; but the College would substitute Pathological, for General Anatomy.

II. THE ORDER IN WHICH THESE SUBJECTS SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

Instead of criticising in detail the remarks of the Committee upon this subject, the College beg to lay down the following scheme as one, which, in their opinion, might generally be followed with advantage :—

First Winter Session.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Anatomy and Dissection.

First Summer Session.

Anatomy, including Histology and Dissection.
Practical Pharmacy.

Second Winter Session.

Anatomy, including Demonstrations and Dissection.
Physiology.
Surgery.
Hospital Practice.

First Examination for the Licence in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, to be undergone at the end of the Second Winter Session, or eighteen months after the commencement of Medical studies.

Second Summer Session.

Hospital Practice, with Clinical Surgery.
Pathological Anatomy.

Third Winter Session.

Systematic Lectures on Medicine.
Hospital Practice, with Clinical Surgery.

Third Summer Session.

Materia Medica, including Therapeutics.
Midwifery, including Diseases of Women and New-born Infants.
Hospital Practice, with Clinical Medicine.
Operative Surgery.

Fourth Winter Session.

Hospital Practice, with Clinical Medicine.
Dispensary Practice.
Practical Midwifery.

Fourth Summer Session.

Forensic Medicine.

Hospital Practice, and Practical Midwifery.

Final Examination for the Licence in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica, and Forensic Medicine.

By this scheme the Student would have time, in the latter half of his Curriculum, to attend special courses of instruction on Diseases of the Eye, on Diseases of the Teeth, on Vaccination, on Mental Diseases, &c.

The College are of opinion that greater attention should be paid to Practical Midwifery than is at present required, and that no Candidate should be admitted to his Final Examination who cannot produce a certificate that he has attended at least Twelve cases of labour.

The only other point on which the College deem it necessary to remark is as to the time of commencement of Hospital Attendance. The College would have recommended that it should be begun from the very commencement of medical studies, were it not that Dissection would thereby be interfered with.

III. THE METHOD OF TEACHING THESE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

With the remarks of the Committee on this subject the College generally concur.

IV. ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

On this subject, also, the opinion of the College is generally in accord with that of the Committee. The College thoroughly approve of the proposal that "Class Examinations should be more systematically conducted." but consider that they should in no case be held as a substitute, to any extent whatever, for the final or pass Examinations. The College are also fully alive to the importance of endeavouring to institute a system whereby equality in Examination may be brought about. This subject is, however, of such importance that the College are not at present prepared to enter upon its consideration.

The College have one other remark to make. The practice of apprenticeship has, at the present day, been to a great extent discontinued. There can be no question that, as in general carried out, it was attended with many disadvantages; while, at the same time, its importance as introducing a valuable practical element, cannot be overlooked. It is therefore well worthy of consideration whether it might not be possible to restore it in a modified form, so that the student might have the benefit, at an advanced period of his studies, of seeing and taking part in the responsibilities of actual practice. The services of the younger Graduates of Universities, and of the junior Fellows of Colleges, might be made available to some extent for this purpose.

Greater advantage, in the same direction, might also be taken of the large Hospitals at the seats of Medical Schools: County Hospitals might be utilised for the practical training of Students: and the College would suggest that no Candidate should be admitted to the final Examination until he had given evidence of having been engaged in actual attendance upon the sick.

In name, and by Authority of the College,

(Signed) A. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS,
President.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF
EDINBURGH ON THE SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE
REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF 1869.

THE COLLEGE of SURGEONS having given full consideration to the various subjects embodied in the Report of the Education Committee, has now to submit the following observations:—

As regards the SUBJECTS deemed requisite by the Council, the College is of opinion,—

(1.) That whilst Botany should not be included in the Compulsory Curriculum of Professional Study, it might, with advantage, form one of the optional subjects in the Preliminary Examination.

(2.) That Chemistry being an essential branch of Professional Study, and having important bearings especially on Physiology, Pharmacy, and Practice of Medicine, ought to be included in the Professional and not in the Preliminary Course of Instruction.

(3.) That Zoology is not necessary for the Licence to practise, but may be demanded from those who take the higher Qualifications.

(4.) That particular attention should be paid to Medical Chemistry, including Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, but that this object can best be carried out in connection with the practical department of the Physiological Course.

As regards the List of Subjects given by the Committee of the Medical Council:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Physics. | 8. Therapeutics. |
| 2. Chemistry. | 9. Medicine. |
| 3. Medical Chemistry. | 10. Surgery. |
| 4. Anatomy. | 11. Pathological Anatomy. |
| 5. General Anatomy. | 12. Midwifery. |
| 6. Physiology. | 13. Forensic Medicine. |
| 7. Pharmacy. | 14. Hygiene. |

The College concurs in the List of Subjects, except in so far as it is of opinion that Physics should not form part of the Professional Course of Study, but should be included in the Preliminary Examinations, and made compulsory.

The College recommends that *Materia Medica* shall be a Winter Course, and shall include Therapeutics and Dietetics, and shall be taken in the third Winter Session. The College also recommends that Practical Pharmacy be taken in the first Summer Session.

The College suggests that the course of Pathological Anatomy should be defined, as denoting a Certificate of attendance for at least three months at the Post-Mortem Theatre of a large Hospital; or a Course of Lectures on Pathology; or a course of Pathological Anatomy, it being understood that each of these Courses shall include instruction in the microscopic appearances of morbid structures.

II.—As regards the ORDER, in which these subjects may be studied, the following is the Course which the College considers most advisable:—

This Course of Study, the College believes, will be rendered much more efficient by a division of the Sessions into a Winter Course of five months, beginning on the 1st October; and a Summer Course of four months, beginning on the 1st April; and the College strongly recommends the change.

First Winter Session.

Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry (in the last two months).

Anatomy.

Practical Anatomy.

First Summer Session.

Medical Chemistry.

General Anatomy, including the study of Minute Anatomy and Histology.

Practical Anatomy.

Practical Pharmacy, to be taught in a Laboratory, under recognised superintendence.

Hospital.

Second Winter Session.

A second Course of Anatomy, or, alternatively, a Course of Demonstrations, but the latter recommended.

Practical Anatomy.

Surgery.

Physiology, by Lectures and practical study.

Hospital.

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION THE FIRST EXAMINATION.

Second Summer Session.

Hospital, with Clinical Instruction in Surgery.*
 Demonstrations of Regional Anatomy?
 - Practical Anatomy.

Third Winter Session.

Medicine.
 Hospital, and Clinical Lectures on Surgery.
 Pathological Anatomy.
 Materia Medica, including Therapeutics and Dietetics.

Third Summer Session.

Hospital, with Clinical Instruction in Medicine.†
 Operative Surgery.
 Dispensary Practice.
 Vaccination.
 (Special instruction in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Teeth.)

Fourth Winter Session.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, with Practical
 Midwifery in the latter half of the Course.
 Hospital, and Clinical Lectures on Medicine.
 Dispensary Practice.

Fourth Summer Session.

Forensic Medicine, including Hygiene.
 Hospital.
 Practical Midwifery.
 (Special instruction in Mental Diseases, &c.)

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE.

The College concurs with the Committee (Section ix. of their Report) in considering that the time at present allotted to Midwifery in the Regulations of some of the Licensing Bodies is too short. It believes that it will be better, first to teach general Medicine and Surgery in the second and third Winter Sessions, and, besides continuing the study of these, that the student's attention should be occupied during the last twelve months with Midwifery, and with special diseases on which instruction is much needed.

The remarks with regard to Practical Chemistry (Section xi. of the Committee's Report), "that Laboratory work should be much more carefully done, while the systematic Lectures might probably be more restricted," also meet the views of the College.

* This to mean following the Clinique of the different Surgeons.

† This to mean following the Clinique of the different Physicians.

The College agrees with Section xiv. of the Committee's Report, and suggests, in addition, that the final Examination should, besides the subjects mentioned by the Committee, include Anatomy in its relations to Medicine and to Surgery.

It is desirable that, as suggested (Section xvi. of the Committee's Report), as many Students as possible should hold appointments as Clerks and Dressers in Hospital, and that the attention of Hospital Physicians and Surgeons should be directed to the importance of giving such facilities to Students.

The College agrees with what is stated in Section xvii. of the Committee's Report that it would be advantageous to define, if possible, more particularly than at present those parts of study which should be exacted from Students as essential for the Licence; and would gladly see Rules drawn up by the Council which would carry out this object, and render the Examinations more uniform.

The College holds the same opinion as the Council Committee (Section xviii. of its Report) in objecting to three Professional Examinations as being irksome, distracting, and unnecessary, as regards both Examiners and Students; it considers two Professional Examinations amply sufficient.

The College has already adopted the suggestions contained in Section xix. of the Committee's Report as to the period of the two Examinations, and the subjects to be included in each.

With regard to Section xx. of the Committee's Report, the College is of opinion that Class Examinations should be encouraged.

The College holds that Clinical Examinations for the Licence (Section xxi. of the Committee's Report) should be enforced, as they already are by this College.

The College has always gladly received visitors from the Medical Council, and has been ready to adopt suggestions made by them for the improvement of its Examinations.

Section xxii. of the Committee's Report, which alludes to the evils caused by the inequality of the Examinations for the Licence, and which suggests, as a remedy, the formation of a Conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom, requires very careful consideration.

At first sight such a suggestion would seem practicable, and likely to meet the ends for which it has been proposed, but a more careful investigation into the bearings of the case demonstrates it to be a certainty that great and unmerited injury would be inflicted on important and time-honoured Institutions by the change, without corresponding advantages accruing to the Students, the Profession, or the Public.

The College is of opinion that the most likely way to effect solid improvements in the Education and Examination of candidates for Medical and Surgical Diplomas, is to take advantage of the existing machinery—of

the large experience of those who conduct it, of the museums, apparatus, and examination-rooms now employed for the purpose, and created and maintained at great expense,—and to make these the basis of whatever improvements are desirable. It cannot be the interest of any of the Boards to resist desirable changes, and this College can say, with truth, that such resistance would be altogether contradictory to its own immemorial practice.

It seems to the College likely that Students generally would consider the minimum Government Examination for the Licence, proposed in Section xxii. of the Report, to be quite enough for their purpose, and would, in all probability, cease to aspire to the acquisition of additional Qualifications; and the practical result would therefore be to degrade men to one common level, and that not a high one, instead of stimulating them to aim at what are at present considered the higher Qualifications of the Profession.

It is admitted that concentration of the Examinations for Diplomas is advisable. This College, in accordance with Clause XIX. of the Medical Act, and within a year of its passing, formed a joint Examination with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons did so likewise; but it would be neither practicable, nor desirable even if practicable, to combine in one Examining Board all the Universities and Corporations in Scotland.

The College doubts much whether a joint Examining Board for each of the three divisions of the kingdom would tend to raise the standard of professional knowledge. A prescribed and enforced minimum uniformity of study, with a uniformity, as far as possible, of fees, together with efficient supervision of the Examinations, would be better adapted for such a purpose, leaving it still in the power of the present Licensing Bodies to grant the necessary Diplomas. A generous rivalry among the different Corporations to make as complete as possible the Education of their Licentiates, with adequate checks as above suggested, seems to this College better calculated to fulfil the objects contemplated.

The exigencies of the case might be met by an additional clause in the Medical Act to render the possession of a double Qualification in Medicine and Surgery essential, previous to registration; and also, by rendering Clause XIX. regarding combination of the Licensing Boards, imperative. The Examining Boards of the Corporations might thus be concentrated, and diminished in number, while the Universities would be left as they are.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Corporations of Physicians and Surgeons, it may be stated, at present take, *ad eundem*, the first Examinations of the Universities, which tends still further to concentration.

If the inspection of Examining Boards, as hitherto instituted by the Medical Council, is not deemed sufficient, their systematic inspection by a Board appointed and paid by Government, would tend to secure efficiency and uniformity. The Government Inspectors might, in the first instance,

report to the Medical Council, which would communicate with any Bodies in which defects were found, with the view to their being remedied; and the Medical Council might ultimately transmit these Reports, with an account of the action taken on them, to the Privy Council. In the event of the recommendations of the Medical Council as to the remedy of these defects not being adopted, it should be the duty of the Medical Council to give in a Report on the subject to the Privy Council.

If this system were carried out, it is believed that sufficient security would be given for efficiency and uniformity in the action of the Licensing Bodies.

The College believes that any forcible attempt to form a single Board, at the expense of the Universities and Corporations, is not only unnecessary, but would be injurious by crippling, or, it may be, destroying them; a result which would rather tend to retard than promote the progress of the profession. To warrant such sweeping changes as have been in some quarters proposed in the mode of granting Licences to practise, it would be necessary to show that great abuses exist in the present system; but the College denies that such is the case, and is satisfied that the alterations which it has proposed are quite sufficient to meet existing defects. It honestly believes that the grievous injury certain to be inflicted on those Corporate Bodies which have ever upheld the educational advancement, independence, and dignity of the profession, would more than counterbalance the doubtful advantages theoretically claimed for a universality of Examination and Licence.

In name and by appointment of the Royal College,

(Signed) JAMES D. GILLESPIE, M.D.,

EDINBURGH,

President.

11th February, 1870.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OF NEW EXAMINING BOARDS, PROPOSED TO THE
GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL BY ITS COMMITTEE ON PRO-
FESSIONAL EDUCATION, 1869.

The Senatus Academicus of this University having had under their consideration that part of the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on Professional Education (1869), which relates to the proposal to establish a new Examining Board for each division of the kingdom, have now, in compliance with the request of the Committee, to submit their observations on that proposal.

The proposed scheme, as contained in the 22nd clause of the Report, will at once sweep away, as Licences, the whole of those Qualifications to practise by the possession of which the members of the Medical Profession in the three kingdoms are now recognized by law, and by which they are known to the public to be members of that profession.

Before a scheme so sweeping and revolutionary can be considered as called for, it is necessary in the first place to be assured that it is required in order to remedy the deficiencies of the present system of admission into the profession. These are generally admitted to be the existence of incomplete, or half, Qualifications ; that the student, in order to obtain a complete Qualification, is subjected to the inconvenience and expense of having to go before two separate Boards, one giving the Medical, the other the Surgical, half of the Qualification which he requires in order to render him, in the eye of the law, fully qualified for practice ; and that the Boards conferring the right to practise are too numerous.

But these objections to the present system, however much they apply to the state of matters in England, do not apply to Scotland. What is commonly known as the Double Qualification (more correctly, Half Qualification) clause (31) of the Medical Act of 1858, was not introduced at the instance of the Medical Bodies of Scotland, to whom its interpretation in that sense was a surprise, but in the interests of the London Corporations. The objections to such a system were so evident that the Medical and Surgical Corporations of Scotland lost no time in availing themselves of the combination clause (19) of the Medical Act to establish, with the sanction of the Medical Council, a joint Examination by which the Qualification given is complete ; and for the past ten years in Scotland the complete Qualification has been conferred by one series of Examinations, either by the joint Board formed by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons conferring the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, or by the Examination of the Universities conferring the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery. But for the technicality of the 31st clause of the Medical Act requiring, legally considered, two half Qualifications, rather than one complete Qualification, it is believed that the Universities would have preferred to give the one Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, but it may be observed that neither Degree is conferred without complete Education and Examination in all the branches both of Medicine and Surgery. The London University has since instituted also a Degree in Surgery, in order to enable it, like other Universities, to confer a Qualification in Surgery as well as in Medicine. Had the example of the Corporations of Scotland been in like manner followed by the corresponding Corporations in England, the evils now complained of in England would have been removed. The 19th clause of the Medical Act of 1858 provides that "Any two or more of the Colleges and Bodies in the United Kingdom mentioned in Schedule (A) to this Act may, with the sanction and

under the direction of the General Council, unite or co-operate in conducting the Examinations required for Qualifications to be registered under this Act." No new legislation, therefore, is necessary in order to carry out this consolidation, the sanction of the Medical Council being all that is wanted, and no satisfactory reason has been given why the London Corporations should not thus combine to form a joint Examination. In the event of these Corporations still declining to adopt this method of putting an end to the grievances complained of by the English student, the Medical Council would then be justified in asking the authority of Parliament to establish a Board in their place.

By thus combining the Bodies which can now give only incomplete Qualifications, a Board would be formed in each division of the kingdom conferring a complete Qualification, and the number of Licensing Bodies would be considerably reduced. Thus the object may be attained through existing institutions, without disturbing the titles by which the members of the profession are recognized, and without new legislation, and if this is possible, it will be admitted that it is no light matter to be able so to accomplish it, even at the risk of some little delay. It might be well, in an amended Act, which may be required in order to deal with other matters than Licensing, to insert a clause forbidding the registration of incomplete Qualifications, but even this might be unnecessary were the Licensing Bodies to agree, at the request of the Medical Council, to require that the first Examinations which the candidate undergoes shall be that for the complete Qualification.

The proposed new Board, besides being uncalled for, is open to objection when the effect which it would have on existing institutions is considered. The consequences would probably be different in the different divisions of the kingdom. It is doubtful whether the establishment of the new Board in England, instead of diminishing the number of Examinations, would not rather in most cases be found to have added another to their number. It might be found that the long-established custom of recognizing the members of the profession by titles derived from their connection with certain Corporations, was too strong to be resisted, and that the possessors of the new and nameless Licence were under so strong an inducement to take the diplomas of the Corporations, that all who could afford the money would do so.

The effect on the Corporations of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland and of Ireland would, on the contrary, in all probability, from the circumstances of these countries, be very injurious. It cannot be considered desirable to destroy or discourage institutions which have proved so beneficial, and in the event of their being, as alleged in the name of public interest, deprived of the privilege of Licensing, it is not unreasonable to expect that Government will be prepared to undertake the support of the Museums and Libraries which these Bodies have maintained, when it has withdrawn the funds by which they are now supported.

The connection of the English Universities with the Medical Profession, in so far as Medical Education and Licensing are concerned, is so slender that the proposed scheme could inflict but little if any injury on them. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge give Medical Education to few, and to these few only in part, while to those who graduate in Medicine at these Universities, the necessity of taking a previous Qualification would scarcely be a change from the present custom. The University of London, being only an Examining Board, has no Educational interests to suffer injury, and any diminution in the number of its Candidates for Medical graduation, consequent on their having to incur the expense of taking the Diploma of the new Board, could scarcely be regarded as serious by an institution which is maintained by Government.

It is very different with the Universities of Scotland. They are important Medical Schools as well as Licensing Institutions, and educate not only the bulk of the profession in Scotland, but have educated a considerable number of the practitioners of England, and of the Medical Officers in the public services. Our students have the honourable ambition of endeavouring to enter the profession by a higher Qualification than the mere Licence to practise, and of obtaining not only a University Degree, but the Degree of the University at which they obtained their Education and with which their associations are connected; and the combined result of our system of Education and Examination is such that our graduates not only pass but distinguish themselves highly at the public competitions for the various services, while a large number of those who have already obtained the Licences of the Corporations are rejected as unfit to enter the public services.

But if our students are compelled to take the Licence of the Board under the proposed scheme, the effect will be to discourage University graduation, both by the additional expenses, which would be felt in a country where money is not so rife as it is in England, and by the inconveniences of having to pass at two different Boards. The result would be that, with such a prospect before them, many would have to remain content with the mere Licence to practise, with its lower Preliminary Examination in General Education, its more limited Education in the sciences on which Medicine is founded, and its less careful Professional Examinations.* Thus, in so far as it would affect

* The following are the Examinations for the Medical Degrees of this University :—

(A) *Preliminary Examination in General Education.*—In English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, the Elements of Mechanics, and in at least two of the following subjects—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy. This is for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery. Those who proceed to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, which cannot be till two years after taking the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and until the candidate is 24 years of age, must have passed in three of the above optional subjects, two of which must be Greek and either Logic or Moral Philosophy.

(B) *Professional Examinations.*—1. The *First Professional Examination* at the end of

the Medical Profession in Scotland, and others sent out by the Scottish Universities, the result of the proposed scheme would be either to lower, instead of raising, the standard of General and Professional Education, or merely that another Examination and a new burden had been imposed.

It is easy to speak of the proposed scheme as aiming at a high and uniform Examination. But, as the Examination is one which it is proposed that all shall pass, it could not well be termed a high Examination, nor indeed could it come up to the level even of an average, or to a higher level than that which the least educated Members of the Profession had been able to pass. By whatever name it might be called, it would, therefore, be undeniably a minimum Examination, and when it must be so, little would remain to be said for the uniformity, except that, in so far at least as it concerns Scotland, the uniformity would be attained by levelling downwards.

The discouragement to University graduation thus caused would react injuriously on our Universities. The attendance of Students looking forward to the Degree is such as to induce Professors to devote themselves entirely or largely to the work of the School. This has its natural influence on the character of the Education; and the Libraries, Museums, and various means of practical training which our Students enjoy, are maintained by the revenue which the Universities derive from being Licensing Institutions. Thus the prosperity and usefulness of the Scotch Universities—the attendance of Students, the character of the teaching, the position of the Professors, the maintenance of the Libraries and Museums—all depend largely on their being Licensing as well as Teaching Institutions. The system is one not to be overturned lightly, and if there must be assimilation, it is maintained that the Scottish system of Medical Education and Examination is in advance of the English, and, of the two, the more deserving of being selected as the model.

It is reasonable, therefore, whatever arrangement may be made for rendering complete, in each Division of the Kingdom, the mere Licence to Practise, that those who prefer to enter the Profession by passing through the higher Education and Examination of the Universities, should be allowed,

the second year of Professional Study—on Chemistry, Botany, Elementary Anatomy, and Materia Medica.

2. The *Second* Professional Examination, at the end of the third year, on Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

3. The *Third* Professional Examination, at the end of the fourth year, on Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, General Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence.

There is a written and oral Examination in each subject of each Examination. There are eleven days of written Examination, occupying from three to four hours each day. The oral Examinations, extending over three days, are conducted as far as possible by demonstrations of objects exhibited to the Candidates; and the Clinical Examinations are conducted in the Royal Infirmary. A Thesis is also required to be given in, on a subject selected by the Candidate. The Examinations are held twice a year, viz., at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions.

and indeed encouraged, to do so, and ought not to be subjected to the expense and inconvenience of having to take a minimum Qualification in addition to their University Degrees.

As the effect of the proposed scheme in its relation to University graduation generally, would be either to lay an additional burden on the University Graduate, or to discourage graduation, it is hoped that a system which would be attended by such results is not likely to meet with the approval of the Medical Council, or to be looked on with favour by Government. On referring to the third Appendix attached to the Report of the Committee, containing an account of the systems followed in France and in Germany, it will be seen that in these countries the recognition of the Universities is very different from that which the scheme proposes for this country—that in France there are no other Examinations than those of the University, conducted by the Medical Professors in Paris, Montpellier, and Strasburg, the State merely issuing the Diploma on the recommendation of the Professors; while in Germany, before admission to the Staat's Examen, every Candidate is required to bring up his University Degree—the Universities, through their Professors, being in either case the Institutions employed by the State, which thus takes up a position of support, not of antagonism, to the Universities.

It has been objected to the Scottish University Examinations that they are conducted by the Professors. The Examinations are not now conducted by the Professors only, but also by Examiners who are not Professors, three of whom were added to the Examining Board of each University by the Commission under the Scottish Universities Act of 1858. No Examining Board, it may be observed, from which Teachers are excluded will be efficient, experience showing that such Boards, as might be expected, fall behind the Schools. But in the event of its being considered that the number of non-professorial Examiners should be increased, the Professors in this University will welcome the addition, provided that the expense be borne by Government, the University having no funds for the purpose, and that the remuneration be such as to induce men of ability and scientific distinction to undertake the duty. This might be done either by increasing the number in each University, or by the present non-professorial Examinerships being made common to the Scottish Universities, and at the same time more remunerative, on account of the increased work. It may be well to mention that the Professors in the Scotch Universities receive no remuneration as Examiners for Degrees, the work being regarded as part of their duty; and that the non-professorial Examiners are remunerated by Government by a salary which is fixed, not depending on the number of Candidates examined, or on the number passed or rejected.

The system of occasional visitation of the various Examinations by Members of the Medical Council has, to a certain extent, proved beneficial in some

instances, but little can be expected from it so long as funds are not provided for the remuneration of the Visitors. This is understood to be the reason why the Council has not yet, although it has authority to do so by the 18th clause of the Medical Act, appointed persons not of its own number to discharge that important duty. It is strongly urged on the Council to apply to Government for funds to accomplish this object. The remuneration would require to be such as to induce men of proved ability and attainment to undertake the duty. The Inspectors should be present at every Examination which confers the Licence to practise, and should report annually, or more frequently, if they saw fit, to the Medical Council. From such a system of inspection, and from the publication of the Reports, very satisfactory results may be expected; abuses, if they exist, would disappear, many improvements would be introduced, and it would be known which of the Licensing Boards are most worthy of public confidence and support.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN,
February 15th, 1870.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN CASTLE,
19th February, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 31st of July last, enclosing the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on Professional Education, I am desired by the Senate of this University to say they are not at present prepared to concur in recommending the three Examining Boards, shadowed forth in Section 22 of the Report, as the best step for the improvement of Medical Education; and they are of opinion that, previous to any further legislation, it would be desirable that full inquiry should be made by a Royal Commission.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. JOHNSTONE STONEY, M.A., F.R.S.,
Secretary.

E. A. PARKES, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
&c., &c., &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION ON THE FORMING A JOINT BOARD FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN SCOTLAND, ADOPTED BY THE COLLEGE, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1870.

When the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, on the 12th instant, adopted the Report on Medical Education, which has since been transmitted to the General Medical Council, the College expressly declined to commit itself on that portion of the Education Report of the Council (Sect. 22), which directed attention to the inequality of the existing Medical Examinations, and to the propriety of having a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom.

The College at that time declined to enter on a discussion of this part of the Report, not because the subject was new to it, nor because it had not repeatedly considered such a scheme, but because in its opinion it could only be carried out beneficially by consultation among the various Bodies likely to be affected by it.

The College indeed, long before it received a copy of the Education Report of the General Medical Council, had, on the 3rd of August, 1869, remitted to its Council to confer with other Bodies interested, with the view of considering how such a Board might be best established in Scotland. The Council not having been successful in obtaining any conference with the Scottish Licensing Bodies, the College felt itself unwilling in their Report of the 12th instant to pledge itself any further on the subject.

Since that Report was adopted and transmitted to the Medical Council, the College has learned that a meeting of that body (the Medical Council) has been summoned for Thursday next, the 24th instant, to consider this subject; that this meeting has been occasioned by the receipt of an official letter from Her Majesty's Government, urging the Council to give its assent to some such arrangement, preliminary to the introduction into Parliament of any Bill for improving the Medical Profession,—that there is the probability of the introduction of a Bill or Bills into Parliament, of which the formation of one Examining Board for each division of the kingdom is a prominent feature: the College, therefore, feels it necessary to make some observations on the subject.

The College notices that there is a great outcry in England and Ireland against the present rivalry of Examining Boards, but it is not aware that any such dissatisfaction exists in Scotland. On the contrary, the observation of

the College, coupled with the reports of the Visitors of Examinations of the Medical Council, seems to show that the Examining Boards in Scotland are really solicitous to improve the Examinations, and that there is a generous rivalry between them as to their improvement.

Still less is the College inclined to admit that the mass of the Profession in Scotland is the ill-educated, illiterate body which it is represented to be elsewhere; on the contrary, the College is persuaded that the more that is seen of the Medical Practitioners over Scotland, the more surprise will be excited that men of their superior acquirements can be found to serve the wants of country districts, at the great expenditure of labour and the very small pecuniary returns which they receive.

The College is also of opinion that it is a mistake to expect from entrants into the Profession such a thorough acquaintance with the practical parts of Medicine and Surgery as is demanded in some quarters. The College is of opinion that, provided a good foundation of knowledge is laid, these practical branches are most easily and best acquired in the daily exigencies of actual practice.

Neither is the College sure that one uniform system of Examination is so desirable as it appears at first sight. Such Procrustean operations have a tendency to dwarf intellect and arrest progress, and may prevent those improvements which have for years past been introduced into Medical Education and Examination by rival Examining Bodies.

The College would observe, that Clause 19 of the Medical Act, permits the amalgamation of the Licensing Boards, for the purpose of conducting conjunct Examinations.

That the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, immediately after the passing of the Act (1858), availed itself of this clause, and formed conjoint Examinations with the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and with the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. That these conjoint Examinations are still efficiently carried on, and are much sought after by the entrants into the Profession.

That had similar arrangements been carried out in London and in Dublin, little of the present outcry would have been heard.

That the College is of opinion that the whole question of Medical Examinations in Scotland has been much complicated by the University Commissioners, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Privy Council, admitting the Degrees of the Universities to compete with the Licences of Corporations as mere admissions to general practice.

That the College is of opinion that four Universities, each conferring Degrees and Licences in Medicine, is out of all proportion to the size and wants of the country.

That the College would therefore gladly see some union effected among the Universities for the purpose of conferring Medical Degrees, and would

be prepared, if necessary, to co-operate with them and the other Licensing Bodies in Scotland, to form a General Examining Board.

The College, however, cannot shut its eyes to the fact, that the existence of many Bodies, whose permanence is of the utmost importance to the best interests of the Profession, and some of which maintain costly Libraries and Museums for the use of the Profession, is at present entirely dependent on the Fees which they receive for their Licences, and therefore, that any such proposal as that contained in the Education Report of the Council, must be carried out with the greatest caution.

The College is also of opinion that the future prosperity of the Medical Profession depends on its retaining the power of self-government; and it would regard as most objectionable any proposal to subject the Profession to State control, or even to the superintendence of a Board appointed by the Ministers of the day.

The College is of opinion that the Medical Council is not at present in a condition to determine this question; that any successful amalgamation of existing Boards, or the formation of any new Examining Board, can only be safely carried out by mutual consultation among the Bodies interested; that in the event of the Medical Council deciding, in accordance with the Report of their Education Committee, that one Examining Board should be formed for each division of the kingdom, a time ought to be fixed before which the Bodies at present conducting Examinations should be required to submit a definite plan of amalgamation, and that only in the event of their declining to do so should further interference be deemed necessary.

In name and by authority of the Council,

(Signed) A. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS,

Edinburgh, 22nd February, 1870.

President.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, IN SO FAR AS REGARDS EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE BY A GENERAL BOARD FOR EACH DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

THE Medical Faculty, in proceeding to consider the Report of the Committee on Education, have learned that a Meeting of the General Medical Council has been summoned at an earlier period than was expected, with a view mainly of discussing the proposal contained in Clause 22—viz., that every person desiring a Licence to practise should be subjected to an Examination

by a General Board for each Division of the Kingdom—and have therefore deemed it expedient to defer to a later period their remarks on the many important topics regarding Medical Education suggested by the Report, and to confine their present observations to the proposal which has been the cause of bringing the Council together. These observations are as follows :—

1. To warrant the introduction of so great a change in the present system of granting Medical Licences, very strong reasons must be adduced at a time when the provisions of the Medical Act have not yet undergone a full trial. The Medical Faculty would, in these circumstances, earnestly deprecate the renewal which would thus be occasioned of the state of agitation and uncertainty which preceded the passing of the Medical Act, and which they had hoped it had finally allayed.

2. Under the provisions of the Medical Act, considerable improvements have already been introduced into the system of Medical Education and Examinations, and from the readiness shown by most of the Licensing Bodies to comply with the recommendations of the Council, further progress may be confidently anticipated.

3. The Medical Faculty are aware of the imperfection in the Act which gives the right of general practice to certain incomplete Qualifications, and they feel strongly that this should be remedied by securing that no one shall hereafter receive the Licence who has not undergone an Education and Examination in both Medicine and Surgery.

4. The Medical Faculty view the effects of entire uniformity, implied in the proposal of a General Board, as tending injuriously to limit the ambition of the Candidates to a lower grade of professional attainment, and to diminish the interest of teachers in promoting a higher Education.

5. The Education and Examinations of the Scottish Universities have, so recently as after the passing of the Medical Act, been revised and regulated by a Statutory Commission; and the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Queen in Council, have ordained that certain Degrees shall be granted on a full and complete Course of Study and Examination; while these Degrees are by the Medical Act recognized as legal Qualifications to practise Medicine and Surgery. The Ordinances of the Commissioners embodying these regulations as regards the University of Edinburgh were not approved by Her Majesty in Council until after a full inquiry, in the course of which all interested parties were heard, both before the Commissioners and before a Committee of the Privy Council: and the Ordinances for the other Scotch Universities were issued subsequently, establishing similar regulations for them. Under the system so regulated, and under the influence of the recommendations of the Medical Council, a steady and progressive improvement in the attainments and practical knowledge of the graduates has taken place. In these circumstances the Medical Faculty consider it would be premature

and detrimental to interfere with a system so recently organized, and they feel assured that the Senate of the University will give their strenuous opposition to any present proposal for such a purpose, until a full inquiry has been instituted, and all the Licensing Bodies have been duly consulted.

6. At the same time the Medical Faculty, being anxious to do all that lies in their power for the improvement of their Degrees, and of the Medical Profession, are ready to give their best consideration to any suggestions which can be shown to tend to the greater efficiency of their Education and Examinations.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

22nd February, 1870.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF EDINBURGH, ON THE SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE
REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF 1869.

II.—COURSE OF STUDY.

As regards the Curriculum or plan of study suggested in the Committee's Report, the Faculty approve of four years' study before the final Examination for a Licence, and they also concur in the necessity of allowing a large amount of time for Clinical Hospital Work. They have always advocated and acted on the principle, that the Examinations as well as the Course of Study should be both systematic and practical.

The Faculty approve of the present practice of having a Winter Session of not less than five months' duration, and a Summer Session of not less than three, with a proper interval between the Sessions, leaving for future determination the number of Lectures to be given per week, and the number of Class Examinations.

The Faculty recommend that the Course of Study should commence in summer by attendance on Botany, and any other scientific subject that may be thought necessary, as well as on Physics, if not taken in the Preliminary Examination. These subjects, and the Examination on them, should be taken before the first Winter Session of Professional Study, if possible.

There are difficulties in the way of getting a Curriculum which will suit all schools. The following arrangement, founded, in a great measure, on the plan given at the foot of page 15 of the Report, may be suggested :—

FIRST SUMMER.

1. Botany.
2. Physics, if not taken in the Preliminary Arts Examination.

FIRST WINTER SESSION.

1. Systematic Anatomy.
2. Practical Anatomy.
3. Systematic Chemistry.

SECOND SUMMER SESSION.

1. Pharmacology and Practical Pharmacy.
2. Practical Chemistry.
3. Practical Anatomy.

SECOND WINTER SESSION.

1. Physiology, Systematic and Practical.
2. Practical Anatomy,
3. Systematic Surgery.
4. Hospital Practice, including Initiatory Instruction in Diagnosis and in the Examination of Cases.

THIRD SUMMER SESSION.

1. Surgical Hospital Practice.
2. Vaccination.
(Operative Surgery, and Special instruction in Diseases of the Eye, the Ear, and the Teeth, are recommended.)

THIRD WINTER SESSION.

1. Systematic Pathology, including Morbid Anatomy.
2. Practice of Physic.
3. Clinical Surgery, with direct Charge of Cases.
4. Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

FOURTH SUMMER SESSION.

1. Practice of Physic. (During this Course, or that of the previous Winter Session, systematic and practical instruction in Mental and Nervous Diseases should be given.)
2. Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police.
3. Medical Hospital Practice.
4. Dispensary Practice.

FOURTH WINTER SESSION.

1. Therapeutics as an advanced department of Materia Medica.
 2. Practical and Clinical Midwifery.
 3. Clinical Medicine, with direct Charge of Cases.
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STATEMENT BY TEACHERS OF ANATOMY AS TO THE MINIMUM TIME TO BE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF ANATOMY.

We, the undersigned Teachers of Anatomy in the Universities and Medical Schools, having taken into consideration that part of the Report (Professional Education, 1869) of the Committee of the General Medical Council, which especially bears on the teaching of Anatomy, beg to submit to the Committee and to the General Medical Council, the following observations :—

1. We approve of that portion of the Report which recommends that a student should attend the Lectures on Anatomy during his first and second Winter Sessions.

2. We approve of the recommendation of the Committee that Anatomy—by which we presume Practical Anatomy is intended—should be studied for eighteen months ; but we fail to see how this can be accomplished, unless the student, in addition to the time recommended to be devoted to this subject during his first and second Winter Sessions of six months each, is required to devote an additional six months during his third winter, or as is possible in some Schools, to dissect during his first and second Summer Sessions. We would suggest, therefore, that the Committee should so modify their Report, as to make it clear that they do not recommend the study of Anatomy by dissection to cease before the end of the third winter, unless the student has attended Practical Anatomy during the first and second Summer Sessions.

3. We desire to point out that if the final Examination in Anatomy is to take place, as recommended in the Report, at the end of the second Winter Session, the study of Anatomy will, with the great majority, be then virtually laid aside. Keeping in view the importance of a practical acquaintance with the structure of the human body to the Medical Practitioner, and the fact that it is but rarely he can improve himself in this branch of professional knowledge after he has once entered on practice, we think that it would be a grave error to encourage the view that dissection should be discontinued before the end of the third Winter Session. In the event of the Council coming to the conclusion that an Examination in Anatomy should be held at the end of the second Winter Session, we venture to suggest that a further Examination on the dissected body should take place before the Licence to practise is conferred. This could be done either at the end of the third Winter Session, or at the time of final Examination for the Licence, as might be found most convenient. In the system of Medical Education adopted on the Continent, the importance of keeping up the study of Practical Anatomy during the entire Curriculum is thoroughly recognised. In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Medical Education in France, we find it stated that the student is called upon to dissect during four Winter Sessions,

and his knowledge of Practical Anatomy is tested at the final Examination for the Degree. In Germany, also, at the "Staat's Examen," which is held after the candidate has obtained his Medical Degree, he has to submit himself to a practical Examination in Anatomy. We cannot but think that if the Examination in Anatomy, one year and a half after the commencement of Professional Study, should be the only means employed to test a candidate's knowledge of that subject, the student will be encouraged to regard it as a subject of minor importance, as one which may be put aside as soon as the Examination has been passed.

4. We venture to differ, in so far as dissection is concerned, from the recommendation of the Committee, by which "a distinct separation is made between the preparatory and practical subjects" (p. xiv.), Anatomy being classed exclusively with the former. We believe that a student may, with great advantage, pursue his studies in Practical Anatomy along with his hospital work. The extent and manner in which his knowledge of Anatomy bears on the practice of his Profession in the treatment of disease and of injury, can be best appreciated after the student has acquired some experience in Hospital Practice. We are of opinion, therefore, that the simultaneous pursuit of Hospital Study and Practical Anatomy are not incompatible, and that their association during the period of study would lead to the acquisition of a sounder and more enduring professional knowledge.

JOHN STRUTHERS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen.

P. REDFERN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Belfast.

B. G. McDOWEL, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, University of Dublin.

WM. TURNER, M.B., Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.

PETER D. HANDYSIDE, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh.

ARTHUR E. DURHAM, F.R.C.S. Eng., Lecturer on Anatomy at Guy's Hospital.

GEORGE G. GASCOYEN, F.R.C.S. Eng.	} Lecturers on Anatomy at St. Mary's Hospital.
A. T. NORTON, F.R.C.S. Eng.	

SYDNEY JONES, M.B., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital.

G. W. CALLENDER, F.R.C.S. Eng., Lecturer on Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

JOHN WOOD, F.R.C.S. Eng., Demonstrator of Anatomy, King's College, Examiner in Anatomy, University of London.

PHILIP BEVAN, M.D., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy, R.C.S. Ireland.

JOHN MORGAN, F.R.C.S. Professor of Anatomy, R.C.S. Ireland.

OSWALD HOME BELL, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Anatomy, University of St. Andrews.

THOMAS HAYDEN, F.K.Q.C., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,
Catholic University, Dublin.

JOHN CLELAND, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Queen's
College, Galway.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Andersonian School
of Medicine, Glasgow.

JOSEPH HENRY CORBETT, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,
Queen's College, Cork.

ANTHONY H. CORLEY, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Carmichael School
of Medicine, Dublin.

EDWARD LUND, F.R.C.S. Eng. } Lecturers on Anatomy, Manchester
WILLIAM SMITH, M.R.C.S. } School of Medicine.

ALEX. MACALISTER, Professor of Zoology, T.C.D., late Demonstrator of
Anatomy R.C.S., Ireland.

REGINALD HARRISON, F.R.C.S. Eng., Lecturer on Anatomy, Liverpool
School of Medicine.

THOMAS C. NESHAM, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Newcastle School of
Medicine.

I agree especially with the 3rd and 4th observations,

WALTER RIVINGTON, F.R.C.S. Eng., Lecturer on Anatomy, London
Hospital.

February 24th, 1870.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
MEDICAL COUNCIL
ON
STATE MEDICINE,
FROM THE
LICENSING BODIES.

(*Vide supra, Minutes of the General Council, vol. viii., pp. 46-49.*)

ANSWERS RECEIVED.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

„ „ CAMBRIDGE.

„ „ DURHAM.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, IRELAND.

STATE MEDICINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE
MEDICAL COUNCIL ON STATE MEDICINE, FROM THE
LICENSING BODIES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
15th October, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you that your Letter of the 30th of July last, and accompanying Report on State Medicine with the Resolutions of the General Medical Council thereon, have been taken into consideration by the Council of this College, and I am desirous to communicate to you the following Resolution of the Council of the 7th instant in reference thereto.

“That the Council agree with the Resolution of the General Medical Council, on the Report of their Committee on State Medicine, that in any amended Medical Bill which may be proposed for Parliament by the Council, it is desirable that the requisite Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine, be inserted in addition to any of the Qualifications sanctioned by the Medical Act.”

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

To HENRY W. ACLAND, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
&c. &c.

OXFORD,

November 1869.

SIR,

A Committee of the Council of this University have taken into consideration the Resolutions and Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on State Medicine.

They are of opinion that it may be desirable to institute a Qualification or Diploma in that department of Medical and Scientific Knowledge, as a higher Qualification superadded to the National Pass Examination in Medicine and Surgery which they hope shortly to see established.

They will, if necessary, advise the Hebdomadal Council to recommend to this University, at the proper time, the steps necessary to institute the requisite Examination ; but they are of opinion that it would be premature to do this until

1st. The Question of the National Pass Examination above-mentioned is definitively settled ; and

2nd. Until they have altered their own system of granting Diplomas in such manner as the National Pass Examination above-mentioned may demand in the interest either of the Students or Public.

The Committee are further of opinion that it would be probably more for the public interest to have a conjoint Examination in State Medicine by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, than to institute separate Examinations and grant separate Diplomas ; since by the latter course a new Department would be saddled with an evil which the Medical Council, in conformity with the Medical Act, are striving to eradicate from the existing Examination in Medicine.

At the same time, failing such combination between the Universities, the Committee will advise their Council to take the sense of the University as to the expediency of originating independent Examinations in this department.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. K. LEIGHTON,

Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

*To the Chairman of the State Medicine Committee,
General Medical Council, 32, Soho Square.*

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW,
11th December, 1869.

SIR,

Referring to your Communication of 30th July last, I have been directed by the President to transmit you a copy of the Report on State Medicine adopted at a meeting of this Faculty held on the 6th inst.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
Secretary.

HENRY W. ACLAND, Esq., M.D.,

Convener of the Committee on State Medicine.

REPORT.

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow having taken into consideration the subject of the proposed Diploma in "State Medicine," and the various opinions thereon as contained in the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council and relative Appendix, are of opinion,—

I. That it is on the whole desirable to introduce into any new Medical Bill clauses giving power to institute some such Diploma or Certificates; but that it is matter of grave consideration whether such power should be exercised by all or any of the present Licensing Bodies, or only by a Special Board constituted for the purpose.

II. That the Special Education intended to qualify a candidate for appearing before such a Board, ought not to be entered on till he has obtained a Licence to Practise; and that the proposed new Diploma should in all cases be a perfectly optional addition to his Qualification.

III. That, in consequence, no change ought to be made in the "Forensic Medicine" Class of the ordinary curriculum; but that from every candidate for the ordinary Licence there should still be required so much knowledge of Legal Medicine as may qualify him to be available, practically as a physician, and forensically as a professional witness, in those cases of a Medico-legal nature which must often, and may at any time, require his prompt and (at first) unaided action or testimony.

IV. That from the subjects proposed to be included in the Examination for the State Medicine Qualification ought to be omitted those belonging to ordinary practical Medicine and Surgery, to Veterinary Medicine, to Life Assurance, Engineering, the Laws of Evidence, and to general Scientific Education, as being either presupposed in the ordinary curriculum, or lying beyond the range to which it seems wise to confine the proposed Qualification.

V. That the subjects which it appears desirable to include are—

1. Forensic Medicine (advanced), with the framing of Reports and Toxicology.
2. Psychological Medicine, including the study of Insanity.
3. Preventive Medicine, in relation to air, water, food, heating, draining, trades, &c.
4. Medical Statistics, Topography, and Meteorology, with Epidemiology.

VI. That as these pursuits are of very diverse character, and as it is improbable that the same man will seek to excel in them all, it is worthy of consideration whether separate Certificates denoting proficiency in one or other of the above named divisions would not be better than one "State Medicine Diploma."

VII. That in respect of the necessary Education, the end might perhaps be best gained by instituting a separate school (analogous to that at Netley), where special advantages might be provided for twelve or eighteen months' study in the different branches.

VIII. That as those possessing the proposed Diploma or Certificates would naturally be preferred for offices involving matters of Medical Police or Jurisprudence, or the treatment of the Insane, it does not seem necessary to attach to the proposed Qualification any special privilege.

(Signed) ANDREW ANDERSON, M.D.,
President.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM,
December 15th, 1869.

SIR,

At a meeting of the Warden and Senate of the University of Durham, held yesterday, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

"I. That in the opinion of the Warden and Senate it is desirable that the necessary steps should at once be taken to have inserted in any Amended Medical Bill the requisite Clauses for providing a Qualification in State Medicine; the details to be reserved for future consideration."

"II. That in the opinion of the Warden and Senate the time has now arrived when the Examination in General Education may be left entirely to the Examining Boards of the National Educational Bodies recognized by the General Medical Council."

I am, SIR,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) THOMAS THORNTON,

F. HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.,

Registrar, Durham University.

Registrar of the Medical Council.

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, 12th November, 1869.

STATE MEDICINE COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 30th of July last, with a copy of "The Report on State Medicine," and the Resolutions of the General Medical Council thereon.

In reply to your request that I should communicate to you, for the information of the Medical Council, the opinion which the Body, over which I preside, entertain on the subject referred to, I beg leave to inform you that having laid the matter before a General Meeting of the Board of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, held upon the 1st day of November last, a Resolution, of which I herewith enclose a copy, was agreed to.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN SHIN, M.D.,

Governor.

Dr. HENRY W. ACLAND,

Chairman.

RESOLUTION.

"This General Council of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland are of opinion that it would prove of the utmost advantage to the Public Health, and would greatly forward the ends of justice, if there was a Special Diploma in *State Medicine* granted by competent authorities, and registered as an additional Qualification in the *Medical Register*."

CAMBRIDGE,

*January 27th, 1870.*MEMORANDUM ON STATE MEDICINE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE
MEDICAL QUESTIONS SYNDICATE.

The term State Medicine, as used in the Communication from the Medical Council comprehends Forensic Medicine and Sanitary Science as applied to the Community at large, and therefore includes all the details of Vital and Sanitary Statistics, Medical Topography, Preventive Medicine, Psychological Medicine, &c.

The scientific knowledge of these subjects has of late years been largely

extended, and they have excited, and are exciting, more and more public interest. Most of them have been subjects of Parliamentary Legislation, and have become the business of Government departments. In connexion with them some important offices have long existed. Many others, chiefly connected with Preventive Medicine, have been recently created; and the number of these will probably be largely increased.

The ordinary education of a Medical Practitioner does not adequately qualify him for these duties. It only touches upon, and does not extend over the subjects that have been mentioned. A physician or surgeon accomplished in all that relates to the treatment of individuals in sickness may be, and most commonly is, very imperfectly informed in many of these subjects, each of which is in itself of considerable extent.

It is therefore of importance to the Community that some steps should be taken for providing persons more thoroughly qualified for the performance of these duties.

It seems also desirable that means should be provided for testing their fitness and certifying it; so that the Government or other authority may have some guide to the choice of the fittest persons.

The Medical Council in July last passed the following Resolution:—

“That in any Amended Medical Bill which may be prepared for Parliament by the Council, it is desirable that the requisite Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine be inserted, in addition to any of the Qualifications sanctioned by the Medical Act.”

If this Resolution be sanctioned by Parliament, of which there is little doubt, any Medical Practitioner possessing an University degree or certificate in State Medicine would have the fact publicly notified in the authorised Medical Register.

The question for the consideration of the Syndicate is whether they would recommend the University to take any steps, and, if any, what steps, towards supplying the want that has been indicated.

The steps to be taken might be one or both of the following:—

1. To provide instruction in the subjects included in State Medicine.
 2. To test by examination the knowledge of State Medicine of those who had fulfilled certain previous conditions; and to grant a special certificate or degree to those who proved their proficiency.
1. The former, *i.e.* the teaching State Medicine, could not be carried into effect without founding at least one new Professorship.
 2. The latter seems more practicable.

The previous conditions might be:—

(a) The degree of M.B.; or that of M.B. and a certain standing after it.

(b) The practical study of mental diseases for (say) six months in a Lunatic Asylum.

(c) Attendance on the poor, as Medical Officer under the Poor Law—either as principal or deputy—for a period of six (or twelve) months.

A good Board of Examiners might be formed of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chemistry, and one or two other persons specially selected for their knowledge of State Medicine.

Should Engineering as applied to Sanitary Purposes, and the Laws of Evidence be among the subjects of Examination? If they be; should the Jacksonian Professor and the Downing Professor of Law be added to the Board of Examiners?

Under this head of the Examination the Syndicate might consider the suggestion of the Oxford Committee.

Fees from Candidates and payment of Examiners?

Should the Qualification granted by the University be in the form of a Certificate or a Degree?

Should the University confer one Qualification only; or *two* Qualifications, one inferior and the other superior?

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
January 1870.

MEMORANDUM IN REFERENCE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A QUALIFICATION IN STATE MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The study of State Medicine, by which is meant the application of Medical Science to the health and well-being of the masses, embraces amongst others, the following heads:—

Preventive Medicine.

Medical Topography.

Vital and Sanitary Statistics.

{ Forensic Medicine.

{ Psychological Medicine.

In the successful study of these branches of Medical Science, a large amount of knowledge of the following subjects is requisite:—

Preventive Medicine.

Effects of imperfect Ventilation and Overcrowding. Deficient Drainage. Water and Food Supply. Influence of Locality. Nuisances. Laws of Epidemic and Endemic Diseases. Laws of Contagion. Vaccination. Quarantine. Intemperance. Influence of Occupation and Trades.

Medical Topography.

Influence of Locality. Laws of Vegetable and Animal Malaria. Endemic Diseases. Influence of Latitude, Seasons, of Race. Meteorology. Magnetism, Atmospheric and Terrestrial.

Vital and Sanitary Statistics.

Registration of Disease. Registration of Births and Deaths. General Laws of Statistical Science. Laws of Viability. Hereditary Disease. Life Assurances.

Forensic Medicine—Psychological Medicine.

Law of Evidence. Laws relating to the Public Health. Morbid Anatomy. Injuries to the Person. Causes of Death. Toxicology. Mental Disease. Organic Cerebral Disease. Laws relating to Lunacy and other Mental Imperfections.

It is obviously of the first importance, that whatever be the kind or form of the Qualification given by the University, it should not be attainable without previous graduation in Arts and in Medicine.

Whether the University should confine itself to giving one high qualification only, or create two orders as has been proposed, is a question :—The first, or highest, to be represented by the degree of M.D., which will give a period of three years' study; while the second might be conferred in eighteen months after the taking the M.B. The higher Degree would be adapted for Experts, or Medical Assessors; the second for Health Officers, Inspectors, and perhaps Coroners.

It has been suggested that the condition for obtaining the Degree of M.D. should be an enlarged course of Study of State Medicine; whether such should be made imperative on all who sought for the Degree, or whether, on the other hand, it would be advisable to create a separate Degree in State Medicine, are questions of importance.

Should the lower Qualification be recommended also, a Certificate, setting forth the subjects of Examination in State Medicine, in which the Bachelor of Medicine had passed, subsequent to his taking the M.B. Degree might be granted. It is recommended by the Medical Council that, in the amended Medical Act, *Qualifications* in State Medicine may be inserted in the *Register*.

The University of Dublin has peculiar advantages in creating one or both of such Qualifications. It has, besides its School of Medicine, Schools of Physical Science, Engineering, and Law—the Pathological Society meets within the walls of Trinity College—the Courts of Law in Dublin are available for the study of Jurisprudence, while the practical study of Psychological Medicine could be carried out in the great Lunatic Asylums of the city.

With respect to the question as to whether the Qualification should imply a formal Curriculum of Study, followed by Examination, or be attainable by Examination alone, it is to be observed—

1. That the establishment of such a Curriculum would imply new and complicated arrangements, and, perhaps, new Professorships, which latter, as the classes would be probably small, would require to be endowed.

2. That if the Qualification be given on standing and Examination only, there is a full staff of Professors, not of Medical Sciences alone, but of Physics, Engineering, and Law, who could form an effective Court of Examiners. And it appears reasonable that, after graduation in Medicine, the insisting on a formal curriculum should be dispensed with, and Examination alone be the test. Yet it is a question whether, previous to Examination, certain conditions should not be required, such as the practical use of chemical tests, certain parts of Engineering Science, the practical study of mental disease in a Lunatic Asylum, and attendance on Courts of Law.

The Court of Examiners might be constituted as follows :—

The Regius Professor of Physic.

The Professors of Medical Jurisprudence.

„ the Institutes of Medicine (Hygiene).

„ Chemistry.

„ Engineering.

„ Physics and of Natural Philosophy.

„ Medicine.

„ Law.

In place of insisting on a detailed Curriculum of Lectures, some of the following subjects of study might be indicated, as for example—

1. Toxicology. Morbid Anatomy. Analysis of Air, Water, Food, and Secretions. Use of the Microscope. Meteorology. Such parts of Engineering Science as relate to Preventive Medicine.

2. Mental Diseases. Legal Medicine. Hygiene. Epidemics. Sanitary Law. Laws of Evidence. Statistics.

The Candidate might be permitted to be examined in the first division of these subjects at the end of eighteen months after the taking the M.B. Degree. Thus, the lower Qualification might be obtained. On attaining standing for the M.D. Degree, he might be examined in the second division of subjects. In this way the present system of the half M.B. Examination would be followed. But the division, as in the case of the M.B. Degree, should not be compulsory.

W. S.

REPORT BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH
ON THE REPORT ON STATE MEDICINE BY A COMMITTEE OF
THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
REGISTRATION.

Adopted by the College, March 8th, 1870.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh having at the request of the General Medical Council of Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, considered the Resolutions of the General Council, and the Report on State Medicine of Session 1869, and also the Report presented by the State-Medicine Committee to the Council on 1st March, 1870, beg to report—

That there can in the opinion of the College be no difference of opinion as to the importance of those branches of *Medical* study, an acquaintance with which the Public Health Committee propose to make imperative on those seeking a Qualification in State Medicine. The College however would venture to doubt the policy of insisting on examinations on branches of study belonging to another profession, and so far removed from ordinary medical practice, as “Engineering Science and Practice” as recommended by some, or the construction of Actuarial Tables and Formulæ as suggested by others.

The College is of opinion that while knowledge on all subjects is desirable, it is not expedient that Medical Men should be induced to overstep the boundaries of their profession, and that in cases where special knowledge of this kind is required, an Engineer should be conjoined with a Medical Man in the inquiry. The College is of opinion that it would excite some surprise, and no little opposition, among Medical Men, were a class of Engineers to be specially licensed to report or give evidence on points of Engineering connected with Public Health; and were they required to qualify, or to try to qualify, themselves for reporting or giving evidence on Medical questions by an incomplete or partial study of certain departments of Medical Science.

It seems strongly to corroborate this view that one of the gentlemen applied to by the Committee for information, states as a deficiency observed by him in witnesses, “assumption of knowledge outside their profession” (Evidence of R. A. SMITH, Esq., page 6 of the Abstract).

The whole of that portion of the evidence collected by the Committee which bears on the deficiencies of Medical Men as witnesses, appears to the College singularly instructive as tending to show that deficiency is caused perhaps more by want of mental training, than by want of professional knowledge, thus supporting arguments repeatedly used by this College in favour of enlarged Preliminary Education, and more particularly of the value of training the student in Logic. This deficiency is remarked by almost all of those whose opinions are given. As a specimen we may give the opinion of Dr. MAUDSLEY (p. 21), “inability to discriminate between facts and

inferences arising from defective logical training." Such opinions cannot fail to give rise to painful reflections, for such a want must not only imply deficiency as Medical witnesses, but as Medical Practitioners.

It seems to the College an impossible task to prepare a particular class of men for the witness box. Accidents and unforeseen events probably occur in the practice of every Doctor, which place him in this unenviable position, a risk which he shares with the community. Experts again, whose opinions are sought for, on account of the weight which attaches to them, will make themselves, and can never be created by any amount of study or examination. From inclination or taste, or some accidental circumstance, they have adopted a particular department in the profession, and they may safely be left to perfect themselves in it.

As regards Medical Officers of Health, the College is of opinion that their duties to the community do not differ so widely from those which every Practitioner is discharging to those families for whom he acts as Health Officer, as to demand the licence of a special class of Practitioners for such public duties. Moreover, that such a proceeding would encourage the Examiners of the Medical Boards to be lax in testing the Qualifications of the ordinary Practitioners on certain branches, a knowledge of which, though not essential to the treatment of disease, is of importance for its prevention, or for enabling Medical Men to act as Officers of Health in those families who entrust their lives to his care.

With such important objections to the proposed scheme, the College has not as yet referred to the objection of placing a new Qualification on the *Medical Register*.

It does seem strange to the College, that when the Medical Council is seeking to abolish single Qualifications, and to make every one complete in itself, a Committee of that body should be proposing a new one.

The College of Physicians of Edinburgh is of opinion that there are already too many Qualifications entered on the Register, and that it would be injurious to the best interests of the profession as a whole, without securing any adequate benefit to the public, were the Medical Council to do anything to encourage specialism.

In conclusion, and particularly referring to the Report of March 1870, the College objects to the definition of State Medicine given in italics, so far as it is intelligible to it, which it is proposed to insert in an Act of Parliament.

The College also object to the other clause, also in italics, which gives permissive powers for creating the new Qualification.

That clause seems to draw an invidious distinction between the Universities and other Corporations, and to assume that a University *ex proprio motu* and irrespective of its Charter, may create a new degree, while the Corporations other than Universities are limited to those mentioned in their Charters.

The College of Physicians of Edinburgh begs to state that it will resist any attempt to embody such an idea in an Act of Parliament.

In Name and by Authority of the Royal College of Physicians
of Edinburgh,

(Signed) A. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS,
President.

STANDING ORDERS & REGULATIONS

OF THE

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

1870.

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STANDING ORDERS & REGULATIONS

OF

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

I.

MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

1. That the President, or any eight Members of the General Council, may summon a Meeting of the General Council at any time, by letter addressed to each Member.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 21.)

2. That previously to any Session or Special Meeting of the General Council, the Registrar prepare a Programme of Business, and furnish two copies to each Member of the Council, not less than three days before the day of Meeting.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 4.)

II.

FORMS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. That the President, on receiving intimation of the resignation or death of any Member of the General Medical Council, cause notice of the same to be sent to the Registrar of each of the Branch Councils.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 154.)

2. That the President, on receiving from any of the Bodies entitled to send representatives to the Medical Council, or in the case of Members nominated by the Crown, an official notice of the election or nomination of a new Member or of new Members, announce the same to the Registrar of each Branch Council.—(*Ibid.*)

3. That the Registrar summon the person so elected or nominated to the first Meeting of the Branch Council to be held after such announcement; and that before the new Member presents himself at such Meeting, the President's notification of his election or nomination be read, and that he be then introduced to the Meeting by some Member of the Branch Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 154.)

4. That the same forms be observed in the case of Members who have or have not taken their seat in the Branch Council, when they take their seat for the first time in the General Council.—(*Ibid.*)

III.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. That the Council meet each day at 2 o'clock p.m., and do not sit after 6 p.m.—(Minutes, vol i., p. 30.)

2. That the hour of Meeting of the Council shall be 1 p.m., and of adjournment 4 p.m., when the Meetings shall take place on Saturdays.—(Minutes, vol. iv., p. 8.)

3. That the roll be called on the President's taking the Chair, and that any Member not present before the Minutes of the previous day are confirmed, be deemed absent.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 8.)

4. That no Member, after taking his place, leave the Meeting without the permission of the Chairman.—(*Ibid.*)

5. That during the Sessions of the Council, a Programme of subjects to be brought forward, and of notices of Motions given by Members, be prepared, printed, and distributed by the Registrar from day to day, as may be required, and that a Committee be annually appointed to aid the Registrar in this matter.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 5.)

6. That any Motion or Motions lying over from the previous day take precedence of new matter, except by special permission of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 43.)

7. That no Motion or Amendment be withdrawn after having been put from the Chair, except by leave of the Meeting.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 5.)

8. That the Seconder of a Motion may, if he pleases, reserve his Speech.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 17.)

9. That if an Amendment be proposed on a Motion, the Amendment be disposed of before any other Amendment shall be moved.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 18.)

10. That such Amendment be first put to the vote; that if it be negatived, a second Amendment may be moved, and shall be disposed of in the same way as the first Amendment; and so on until no further Amendment shall be proposed.—(*Ibid.*)

11. That should every Amendment be negatived, the original Motion be then put to the vote.—(*Ibid.*)

12. That if any Amendment be carried, it be then put as a substantive Motion, and treated, as to further Amendments, and the right of speaking on it, in all respects as an original Motion.—(*Ibid.*)

13. That all Amendments be so framed that they may be read as independent Motions.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 5.)

14. That in all cases where a division has taken place, any Member of the Council may require that the Names or Numbers of the Majority and Minority, and of those declining to vote, be entered on the Minutes.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 78.)

IV.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCILS.

1. That the proceedings of the Meetings of the General Council be recorded by the Registrar in writing, in a book to be kept for that purpose.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 67.)

2. That the Minutes of each Meeting (marked "*Confidential*" until confirmed) be printed in 8vo., and sent to each Member from day to day.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 3.)

3. That the Minutes of each Meeting contain such Motions and Amendments as have been proposed and adopted, or negatived, with the names of the Proposer and Seconder, and without any comment or observation of Members annexed.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 6.)

4. That the Minutes of the Meetings of the Branch Councils, and of the Executive Committee, be printed uniformly with those of the General Council, and that copies of them (marked "*Confidential*") be sent to every Member of the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 22.)

5. That after the close of any Session or Special Meeting of the Councils, two copies of the confirmed Minutes be sent to each Member.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 23.)

V.

COMMITTEES.

1. That the President be *ex officio* a Member of all Committees.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 7.)

2. That no Report from any Committee of the Council shall appear in the Minutes until it has first been printed in the "Programme of Business."—(Minutes, vol. iv., p. 299.)

VI.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. That the Executive Committee make up the Annual Accounts, and compute the per-centage chargeable against each Branch Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 71.)

2. That the Executive Committee keep regular written Minutes of their proceedings, and that these Minutes be printed, and circulated among the Members of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 72.)

3. That the 5th of January in each year be the day on or before which the Treasurers of Branch Councils shall make their Returns to the General Council; and that as soon thereafter as may be, the computation of the per-centage and amount of contributions of the Branch Councils be made, under Section XIII. of the Medical Act (lines 11 to 14 inclusive); and also that the Accounts of the General and Branch Councils be examined by the Executive Committee previously to their being laid before Parliament in the month of March, under Section XLIV. of the Act.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 17.)

4. That in striking the annual per-centage rate, in accordance with Section XIII. of the Act, the words "all moneys received" be understood to mean all moneys received by the respective Branch Councils, from whatever sources derived.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 151.)

5. That in the event of a vacancy, or vacancies, occurring during the recess, in the Executive Committee, they be empowered to fill up such vacancy or vacancies.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 156.)

6. That the publication of the Register be superintended by the Executive Committee.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 21.)

7. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to print annually, in the Register, a statement of the distribution of the copies of the Register, as approved by the Government.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 204.)

8. That should the Council remove the name of a person from the Register, under Section XXVIII. or XXIX. of the Medical Act, due intimation of the same be made to all the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Act.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 80.)

9. That the Members of the Executive Committee be elected by Ballot, by means of Marked Lists.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 19.)

10. That the Executive Committee consist of six Members exclusive of the President, instead of four, as at present. That of the six Members to be elected, four be chosen from the English, one from the Scottish, and one from the Irish Branch Council.—(Minutes, vol. iv., p. 302.)

11. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee, in case of the death or incapacity from illness of the Registrar, when the General Council is not in session, to appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of Registrar.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 307.)

12. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare annually, and lay before the Council for recognition, a list of

Examining Bodies whose examinations shall fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education.—(Minutes, vol. iv., pp. 145-6.)

13. That the Executive Committee should consider and prepare Reports upon any subjects that may suggest themselves to them as requiring the attention of the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 179.)

14. That such Reports should be printed and circulated among the Members of the General Council, at least one fortnight before its meeting.—(*Ibid.*)

15. That the Branch Councils be requested to transmit to the Executive Committee the Reports of the Visitations of Examinations, at least a month before the meeting of the General Council, in order that they may be printed, and circulated confidentially among the Members of Council.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 180.)

16. That the Executive Committee meet before the annual Meeting of the General Council, in order to prepare and arrange the business for the consideration of the Council.—(*Ibid.*)

17. That the Executive Committee be authorized to apply to the Licensing Bodies for such information as may be necessary for the due execution by the Committee of such business as may be delegated to them.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 256.)

18. That the printing of the Volumes of Minutes be under the direction of the Executive Committee.—(Minutes, vol. viii., pp. 17, 18.)

VII.

REGISTRATION.

1. That the Register be made out in strict conformity with Schedule (D) to the Medical Act, setting forth the name in the first column, the residence in the second, and the qualification in the third.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 19.)

2. That the words "or any qualification" in Section XXX., line 2, be held to mean any of the "qualifications" mentioned in Schedule (A), and none other.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 21.)

3. That a Foreign Degree, conferred without examination at the seat of the University or College granting such Degree, does not furnish sufficient reason for Registration.”—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 34.)

4. That in every instance in which application shall have been made to register a Foreign or Colonial Degree, the Registrar of the General Council inquire, by letter addressed to the University or College which is represented to have conferred it, whether the name of the person making the application is really on its list; and if the degree or diploma has been conferred after examination by, and at the seat of, the University or College, and the date thereof. Also, that the Registrar, when communicating with Foreign or Colonial Universities and Colleges, shall endeavour to ascertain, in the case of each University or College, what examinations and conditions have been held by it to be indispensable for the admission of persons to Degrees or Diplomas in Medicine; and how far such examinations or conditions have been at any time, or under any circumstances, dispensed with or modified, in favour of persons who have not studied in the University or College in question.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 25.)

5. That the General Registrar forward to each Branch Registrar the Returns received from the Foreign and Colonial Universities and Colleges, in answer to the circulars regarding applicants residing in his district; and that the Branch Registrars, under direction of the Branch Councils, enter on the Register the names of those Foreign and Colonial Graduates who appear from the Returns to have taken their Degrees after regular examination.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 26.)

6. That the Branch Councils of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively be empowered, under the Act (Section VI.), to direct the Registration, under the Act (Section XLVI.), of any persons who have held appointments as Surgeons or Assistant-Surgeons in the Army, Navy, or Militia, or in the service of the East India Company, or who were acting as Surgeons in the Public Service, or in the service of any Charitable Institution, on or

before the 1st of October, 1858, after the production of evidence, satisfactory to the Branch Council to which such applications may be made, that there is sufficient ground for directing such registration to be made.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 26.)

7. That when any person entitled to be registered under the Medical Act applies to the Registrar of any of the Branch Councils for that purpose, such Registrar forthwith enter in a Local Register, in the form set forth in Schedule (D) to the Act, or to the like effect, to be kept by him for that purpose, the name and place of residence, and the qualification, or several qualifications, in respect of which the person is so entitled, and affix to such entry in the Register the date at which it was made.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 63.)

8. That the Registrar of each Branch Council, within two clear days (Sundays excepted) after he has received notice of any alteration in the addresses or qualifications, or legal evidence of the death, of any person registered under the Act, cause corresponding alterations to be made in the Register, and the name of such deceased person to be erased from the Register.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 64.)

9. That the Registrars of the Branch Councils for Scotland and Ireland keep an alphabetical list of persons registered; and, after entering a name in the Local Register, enter it forthwith also in its own place in the alphabetical list.—(*Ibid.*)

10. That, as provided by the Act (Section XXV.), the Registrar for Scotland or Ireland send, with all convenient speed, to the Registrar of the General Council, a copy, certified under his hand, of all the changes so made in the Local Register.—(*Ibid.*)

11. That the General Registrar forthwith cause such changes in the Branch Registers to be made in the General Register.—(*Ibid.*)

12. That the General Registrar also keep, as directed by the Act (Section XXVII.), the General Register in alphabetical order; and

on receiving any additional name, forthwith enter it in such General Register.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 64.)

13. That each page of these Registers be verified by the signature of the Registrar.—(*Ibid.*)

14. That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, printed lists of new entries in the Local Registers be henceforth issued not oftener than once a quarter.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 123.)

15. That the quarterly Local Lists, authenticated by the Registrars of the Branch Councils, be transmitted in manuscript to the Registrar of the General Council, who shall cause the same to be printed in London, in the type and form used for the General Register, and copies to be sent to the Members of the Council.—(*Ibid.*)

VIII.

REMOVAL OF A NAME FROM THE REGISTER.

1. That any application for the removal of a name from the Register be investigated, in the first instance, by the Branch Council of that part of the Kingdom in which the person whose name is proposed to be removed may reside.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 54.)

2. That in the event of such an application being made to the Registrar of the General Council, the Registrar of the General Council refer the question to the Branch Council by whom it should, under the preceding Regulation, be primarily investigated.—(*Ibid.*)

3. That the Branch Council, having investigated the case, and having collected the evidence, send a statement of the case, and the evidence in support of it, to the Registrar of the General Council, one calendar month before the probable time of the meeting of the General Council.—(*Ibid.*)

4. That the Registrar of the General Council, under the direction of the President, consult the Solicitors of the General Council, and, if

necessary, take Counsel's opinion on the case; and, if so directed, summon the person against whom the proceedings have been instituted to attend the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 54.)

5. That if the Solicitors or Counsel shall advise that the application is not tenable, or that the evidence is insufficient, the application be referred back to the Branch Council with whom the proceedings originated.—(*Ibid.*)

6. That, should the Council remove the name of any person from the Register under Section XXVIII. or XXIX. of the Medical Act, due intimation of the same be made to all the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Act.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 54; and vol. iii., p. 80.)

7. That the Registrar be directed to send annually, within one month after the meeting of the Council, to the various Bodies in Schedule (A), the names of those who, during the Meeting of the Council, have been struck off the Register by order of the Council, and to request the attention of each Body to Regulation 11, Chapter VIII., of the Standing Orders.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 239.)

8. That the Council recommend, that any person whose name has been once removed from the Register shall not be admitted to examination for any new qualification without the consent of the General Medical Council.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 240.)

IX.

FEEES FOR REGISTRATION.

1. That the following be the scale of fees payable for Registration, viz.:

2. For all persons qualified before the 1st of January, 1859, Two Pounds.

3. For all persons qualified after the 1st of January, 1859, Five Pounds.

4. For persons in practice before 1815, Two Pounds.

5. For the insertion of additional qualifications, Five Shillings.
(Minutes, vol. i., p. 7.)

X.

FEES FOR ATTENDING COUNCILS.

1. That the scale of fees adopted on the 3rd of August, 1859, for attendance on the General Council, the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, and also for travelling and hotel expenses, which was approved of by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, be adhered to, until altered by the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 151.)

2. That the rate of payment for attendance on the General Council be the same for all Members of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 29.)

3. That the fees for attendance on the General Council be Five Guineas per day to each Member attending.—(*Ibid.*)

4. That Members of the General Council residing at more than two hundred miles from London, shall receive Five Guineas per day for the day of their coming and for the day of their return.—(*Ibid.*)

5. That the travelling expenses be on the scale formerly approved of by the General Council, and that a Guinea a day be allowed to non-resident Members for hotel expenses.—(*Ibid.*)

6. That the fees for attendance at the Meetings of the Executive Committee and Branch Councils be Two Guineas to each Member attending, his travelling expenses being also paid.—(*Ibid.*)

SCALE OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Scotland	9	9	0
Ireland	8	8	0
Newcastle	6	6	0
Cheltenham	4	4	0
Southampton	2	2	0
Cambridge	2	2	0
Oxford	2	2	0

(*Ibid.*)

7. That the non-resident Members of the General Medical Council be paid hotel expenses for every Sunday while in London on the business of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 151.)

8. That the Visitors of Examinations shall in future receive payment for their services, at the same rate as for attending a Meeting of the Branch Council, in addition to travelling expenses.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 235.)

XI.

TREASURERS.

1. That two Members of the Council, resident in London, be Treasurers, and that all cheques on the Bank be signed by one of the Treasurers, and, in addition, by the Registrar.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 15.)

XII.

REGISTRAR.

1. That the salary of the Registrar be fixed at £500 per annum.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 14.)

2. That £200 of the General Registrar's salary of £500 be charged against the funds of the Branch Council for England.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 251.)

3. That the Registrar be not Treasurer.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 10.)

4. That the Registrar do not retain in his hands more than £100, but lodge all moneys, as they accumulate, in the Bank of England, to the credit of "The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom."—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 15.)

5. That in all cases where Returns are required by the Council from the Bodies in Schedule (A) to the Act, the Registrar of the Council be directed to give notice to the several Bodies at least one month before such Returns have to be rendered.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 105.)

6. That Returns from the Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually on the 1st of January, and in the subjoined form (*see* Minutes, vol. ii., p. 127), to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the Candidates who have passed

their first as well as their second Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the first and second Examinations respectively; and that the Registrar forward a sufficient number of Forms, with a notice of their being returned in due time.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 127.)

XIII.

PENALTIES.

1. That the Treasurer of the General Council may contribute, under the direction of the Branch Councils, any portion, or the whole, of any money penalty, which may accrue to the Council from a successful prosecution under this Act, towards defraying the expenses of such prosecution.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 53.)

XIV.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. That a book be kept, containing the names of the Members of the Council, the Bodies they represent, the date of appointment of each Member, the term for which he was appointed, and the date of the death or retirement of each Member; and that such book be regularly kept up, so as at once to show the period at which each of the Bodies having power to appoint should proceed to a new appointment, also the same particulars with regard to Members appointed by the Crown.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 245.)

2. That a Form for appointing Members be prepared, and sent by the Registrar to the Secretary of State, and to each Body having power to appoint, two months before the expiration of the term of the existing appointment, so that the new appointment may be made to take effect from the day on which the old appointment shall expire.

FORM OF SUCH APPOINTMENT.

*We, the
in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do
hereby appoint
to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and
Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of
year from the day of 187
(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 245.)*

XV.

CORPORATE SEAL.

1. That the Corporate Seal be kept in a box having two different locks. That the key of one lock be in the custody of the President, and that of the other in the custody of the Registrar.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 242.)

2. That the Seal be affixed only by order of the General Council, or, when the General Council is not sitting, by order of the Executive Committee of the General Council; its use by such Committee being limited to such acts as may be necessary to effectuate the powers delegated to it by the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 243.)

3. That any order for affixing the Seal state the object of its use, and be entered on the Minutes of the General Council, or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.—(*Ibid.*)

—◆—

The Letters prefixed to Figures, indicate respectively—

E. Br. " " Branch Council for England.

E. Br.	"	"	Branch Council for England.
S. Br.	"	"	Branch Council for Scotland.

S. Br.	" "	Branch Council for Ireland.
I. Br.	" "	Branch Council for Ireland.

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